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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 270 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Hindu Team For Bombay Quadrangular

"Italians Flee In Disorder"

Six Officers Killed And Two Armoured Cars Captured

DESPERATE ATTACK BY ABYSSINIAN INFANTRY

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 12.

The Abyssinian infantry captured four tanks after a fierce struggle according to the official despatches from Anale near Daggabur on the southern front.

The Abyssinians armed only with rifles charged the tanks in a desperate fashion from which machineguns spat bullets at a very short range.

MANY KILLED & WOUNDED

Three armoured cars also have been put out of action, of which two have been captured. Six Italian officers and many of the rank and file have been killed, a number of persons were wounded on both sides.

The despatch adds, the Italians are fleeing in disorder.

The Italians are reported to have suffered heavy losses on the Southen Front where six officers have been killed, four tanks and two armoured cars captured by the Abyssinian Infantry.

"ARBITRARY" SANCTIONS

Italy's Protest Against Embargo On Exports

ROME Nov. 12.

The Italian note to the governments represented on the co-ordination Committee contends that the Italian case has been corroborated by the recent events and declares that numerous Abyssinians led by civil and religious authorities sought Italian protection, Slavery has been abolished in the occupied territories and 16000 slaves have been liberated. The population which sought the Italian protection would be destined to terrible reprisals if the Italian tutelage is withdrawn.

"The procedure adopted which it is claimed is adhering strictly to the letter of the covenant has in fact killed its spirit." The Sanction dealing with munitions to prolong the conflict instead of shortening it. Other Sanctions are unjust and arbitrary. The embargo on exports is real act of hostility necessitating counter measures. Sanctions and counter-sanctions and the spirit engendered by them will cause of lasting economic disturbance to the world.

OPERATIONS AROUND GORAHAI

A Rome comunique says:

In the Makale zone the second army corps occupied Abinevrid in the Abialo region. Four columns of the Italian army and native troops are marching towards the Takkaze river.

The Danakil column is advancing towrds the Fessah zone and reached the region of Azbi.

On the Somali land Front clearing up operations continued around Gorahai.

ITALY COAXES BRITAIN!

Walked And Fought Together In Past

A Rome cables states:

A striking change has suddenly overcome the press attitude to Britain. All attacks have ceased even in connection with the press campaign for the boycott of imported goods.

It is noteworthy that British goods have not been singled out as previously. The "Popolo Di Roma" eloquently urges the Anglo-Italian rapprochement. The paper recalls that Britain and Italy in the past walked and fought together and they never had a serious dispute. Italy is bitterly disappointed to find Britain barring her path recently but it is profitless to analyse the past. Italy and Britain have still a long way to go side by side.

OTTAMA'S LEAD FOR BURMA

Important Political Parties Unite For Country's Freedom

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

A historic change in the politics of Burma was brought about by the Burman leaders, who efforts to formulate unity between the different political bodies with different kinds of programme and policy, met with admirable success to-day.

Following the Unity Conference of Sunday last convened by Mr. Phongyi, W. Nyeyu and two others and presided over by Reverend Ottama in which all the four important political bodies were represented, important discussions took place to-day at Rev. Ottama's residence between the Hon. Dr. Bamaw, Education Minister, W. Bari, M.L.A., and W. Pawton, Bar-at-Law, leaders of the four important political parties. They agreed to dissolve their own parties and work for the countries salvation under the direction of Rev. Ottama.—United Press.

PANDEMONIUM IN STAVISKY TRIAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The Stavisky trial in which 20 persons including Madame Stavisky were charged with complicity in archswindlers' frauds pursues to stormy course.

Pandemonium ruled a long-time when counsel for accused ex-Deputy Garat came at loggerheads with the President of the Court M. Barnaud. Amid ear-splitting din President Barnaud in purple anger roared and waved his arms to stop the offending counsel who replied with equally wild gesticulations while the fellow barristers tried to drag him to a seat.

The whole court joined in shouting when the President exclaimed: "sit down or you force me into prejudice" which indiscretion was greeted with a general clamour.

FROM JAIL TO HOME INTERNMENT

Gaya Conspiracy Case Ex-Prisoner's Fate

PATNA, Nov. 12.

Ganesh Prasad Varma, accused in the Gaya Conspiracy case, has just been released from the Daltonganj Jail after serving his full term of imprisonment.

Immediately after release he was served with a notice under the Public Safety Act ordering him not to go outside the limits of Daltonganj, not to stir out of his house after dusk or hold any communication with any one other than his relations, police or magistrates.—United Press.

SENSATION IN CALCUTTA COURT

Hardened Criminal Hurls Stone At Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Sarfaraz Ali, a dangerous criminal, undergoing seven years' rigorous imprisonment, who was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for breach of jail rules became boisterous when the Magistrate pronounced a fresh sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and hurled a stone at him and abused him in filthy language.

He was immediately put under arrest and will be tried again for offence of assaulting a public servant in discharge of duties.—United Press.

C. K. Nayudu As Captain

The following players have been selected to play for the Hindu team in the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket match on Saturday:—

(1) C. K. NAYUDU (Capt.)
(2) S. R. GODAMBE
(3) V. M. MERCHANT
(4) L. AMARSINGH
(5) L. AMARNATH
(6) D. D. HINDLEKAR
(7) K. BOSE
(8) LAL SINGH
(9) S. BANNERJEE
(10) M. M. NAYUDU
(11) Y. S. RAMA SWAMI

(RESERVES)

(1) C. S. NAYUDU
(2) C. N. MEHTA
(3) B. R. PATEL.

JAWAHAR RETURNS TO HIS WIFE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left London this afternoon to return to his wife in south Germany accompanied by his daughter who will probably spend a year in Switzerland before going to Oxford.

Pandit Jawaharlal spent the time in England resuming old friendships.

It is believed, he discussed with individuals and small groups of sympathisers his general appreciation of the situation but such talks were purely private.

Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out that he had been in retirement so long and he was unable to make any positive statement or enter into commitments.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST SENSATION

LONDON Nov. 12.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BUCHAREST Nov. 12.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of famous surgeon Gerota General Radescu and a prominent lawyer on a charge of preparing to publish a booklet attacking the King. Gerota is one of Bucharest's most respected citizon and an internationally known surgeon. He was performing a serious operation on a woman when the police arrived Other arrests are expected.

Mr. WILLIAMSON SERIOUSLY ILL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Authentic information has been received in Calcutta, that Mr. Frederick Williamson, British Political Officer, Sikkim and Bhutan at present at Lhasa awaiting the return of Tashi Lama is seriously ill with blood pressure and is being attended by his own doctor and the British Trade Agent there.

A New Delhi message says:

Enquiries made by the Associated Press have elicited confirmation of the illness of Mr. Frederick Williamson, British Political Officer, Sikkim and Bhutan, at Lhasa.—A. P.

THREE LASCARS RESCUED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MANILA Nov. 12.

Three lascars belonging to crew of the "Silver Hazel" have been rescued by a raft in a perry. The other 47 of the crew and passengers are still on the rocks.

Lifelines from desroyers and gun cannot reach them. Three army bombers will take off shortly to drop supplies to the hungry and the marooned party.

Motor Taxation Bill X-Rayed

Rao Saheb's Attack On Proposed Methods Of Collecting Taxes

AMENDMENTS GALORE BUT POOR SUPPORT

The discussion on the second reading of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was resumed at the adjourned session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which met in Bombay on Tuesday.

It might be remembered that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who had challenged the right of the Government to collect Motor Registration Fees a year ago, was responsible for the introduction of the above Bill in the Legislature.

Opposition Disappointed

The expectation of the oppositionists to the Bill, that they might gain more strength in Bombay was not realised as no more than 15 members went to the "Noes" lobby, when a division on one of the clauses in the Bill was forced. The Government carried as many as 49 members with them.

Tuesday was noted for the series of amendments moved by Rao Saheb Kulkarni to one or the other of the four clauses in the Bill.

Mitha Not Allowed To Speak

Earlier, Mr. Mahomed Sulleman Mitha got up in his seat to make a statement regarding Mr. Lely's repudiation of a certain statement made by him during the discussion of the Special Powers Act. He said that as a responsible public man, he would not have made an irresponsible statement. Before he could continue further, the Home Member objected to the statement and the President stopped him from making the statement before he knew the nature of it.

Proceedings In Detail

At the Poona session of the Council had disposed of the clauses in the Motor Vehicle Taxation Bill relating to the levy of tax on motor vehicles, grant or renewal of registration certificates, refund of tax and declaration of possession or control of motor vehicles. The Council in Bombay commenced its discussion of the Bill with Clause 7 dealing with the payment of additional taxes.

BAKHALE'S AMENDMENT

On resumption of the debate, Mr. R. R. Bakhale moved the following amendment:

After clause 7, add the following new clauses and renumber the subsequent clauses:—

"8. Any person aggrieved by an order relating to the assessment, imposition or recovery of a tax under this Act may, within a period of thirty days from the date of such order, prefer an appeal to the Collector of his district or if the Collector is the officer to pass such order, to the Commissioner of his division. Every order in appeal passed by the Collector or the Commissioner shall be final."

AMENDMENT TO AMENDMENT

Dr. Collaco moved an amendment to this amendment to the effect that as far as the City of Bombay was concerned the appeal should be made to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

CLAUSE 7 PASSED

Dr. Collaco's amendment as well as the original amendment, was lost when put to vote. Clause 7 was passed.

Clause 8 (1) dealing with the power of a police officer in uniform to stop any motor vehicle on any public road for the purpose of satisfying himself "that the amount of the tax due in accordance with the provisions of the Act in respect of such vehicle has been paid," was next taken up for consideration.

Several amendments to this clause were then moved.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) moved an amendment to this clause that the police officer in question should be superior in status to a constable.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale moved an amendment that the police officer should be of the rank of a Sub-Inspector in City of Bombay and of a head constable elsewhere.

The amendment moved by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni was to the effect that the police officer should be of the rank of Sub-Inspector, or, one 'who being below such rank is specially authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and by a District Magistrate elsewhere.

Dr. Dixit (Poona) moved that the whole clause should be deleted.

Rao Bahadurs Achrekar and Kale spoke in support of the amendments.

"EXTRAORDINARY"

Describing the provisions of Clause 8 (1) as "extraordinary," Mr. B. S. Kamat said that he did not know of any instance in which an income-tax officer stopped a person on the public road to ascertain if he had paid the income-tax and he did not see any reason why a police officer should be empowered to stop a car to ascertain if the amount of tax had been paid.

Agreeing with Mr. Kamat, Mr. S. B. Saklatwalla pointed out that it would be a very ridiculous thing if a police officer were to stop a car because he happened to be very curious to know whether the owner of the car had paid the tax or not.

COOPER EXPLAINS

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, stated that the clause was necessary inasmuch as "sufficient provision is made in the Bill to see that no evasion is made regarding payment of the tax." The object of the clause was to ascertain through the police officer whether the revenue due to Government was paid or not.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed to the retention of the clause as part of the Bill, and said that the reply of the Finance Member was far from convincing as he "beat the air and went round and round."

AT CONSTABLE'S MERCY.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli wanted to know if it was the intention of the Government to place the public at the mercy of a police constable by including the present provision in the Bill.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale said that he did not know of any Motor Ve-

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4).

JUDGE'S FEAT OF ENDURANCE

A Whole Day's Extempore Judgment & Yet Unconcluded

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The hearing of the High Court case lasting over 62 days concluded with the award of 36,000 sterling to the Suffolk Investment Company Limited, 35,000 to Messrs. Arnold Delapoer plaintiffs against several Chrysler Motor interests and prominent executives thereof.

The plaintiffs claim Mr. Delapoer, in 1928 were forced by threats and misrepresentations to sell shares he held to Chrysler Motors Limited. It was also alleged there was a conspiracy to injure him financially.

The defendants advanced a counter charge of fraud in connection with their liability to an English incometax company where for the presiding Judge Atkinson said there was not the slightest foundation.

In the course of the judgment of Mr. Atkinson made stinging references to the business conduct of some prominent defendants including Walter P. Chrysler. A remarkable feat of endurance on the part of Mr. Atkinson was the delivery of judgment which began yesterday morning did not concluded when the court rose for the day, and was delivered extempore throughout.

It is estimated the case may cost 600 sterling daily during the trial.

Mr. Atkinson underwent an operation for appendicitis.

WATERY GRAVE FOR NINETY PERSONS

(Special Cable.)

ISTANBUL, Nov. 12.

Ninety persons were drowned when the Turkish National Shipowners' vessel "Inebolu" was caught in a hurricane and sank with appalling rapidity at the entrance of the Smyrna harbour at midnight.

Despite pitch darkness in the hull a cargo vessel rushed to "Inebolu's" assistance and managed to take off a hundred passengers and crew before she sank.

SUBHAS TO MEET DE VALERA

Invited To Preside Over Conference Of London Congressmen

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The London correspondent of the "United Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will pay a visit to London towards the end of this month, now that the ban on his entry into the United Kingdom is removed.

Mr. Bose has been approached to preside over the Conference convened by the London Branch of the Indian National Congress.

After fulfilling his engagement in London Mr. Bose will go to Dublin where he hopes to meet Mr. De Valera.—United Press.

OTTAMA REFUSED PASSPORT

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the Burma Government refused passport to Rev. Ottama, who applied for the same to foreign countries.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

6. LECTURES.

College of Ophthalmology. Systematic lectures in ophthalmology will begin from the 18th November. Students wishing to join the practice of the K.B.H.B. Ophthalmic Hospital, should see the Dean, Parel, Bombay. (5148).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates. Salary Rs. 75, 50 respectively for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5138).

Wanted on salary and commission basis influential and honest persons as Chief Agents and Agents to represent one old Life Office in Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Dharwar Districts. (5142).

Wanted Expert Cotton Salesman, stating full experience, age, caste, sub-caste, native place, minimum salary required, etc. Apply Box 5140, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Representatives are wanted to sell the well-known publications of The Standard Literature Co. Ltd. on commission basis. Full details on applying to P. O. Box No. 213, Calcutta. 2070.

Wanted experienced and influential canvassers for sale of "Ashcharya Malam" to cure 101 diseases for Oudh, Punjab and Frontier. Apply Ashcharya Trading Co., 280 Shroff Building, Supari-bagh, Bombay 12. (5118).

Applications are invited from qualified and competent Artists for the post of Art Tutor to guide and assist students on individual lines. One acquainted with Oriental and Western idealistic and realistic schools of painting will be preferred. Salary Rs. 200 with free unfurnished quarters. Apply to Mrs. Saraladevi Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. 2068.

Wanted (1) Customs Superintendent. Starting pay Rs. 150. (2) Excise Superintendent. Starting pay Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous experience to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (2020).

Wanted experienced (Indian) film journalist for leading cinema magazine also wanted Advt. Canvassers either sex on liberal commission or salary: Apply Box. No. 5137 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Engineers, Law Graduates, Doctors, Overseers and Stenographers to consult with Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi. (5131).

Wanted a Lady Compounder and a Lady Filing Clerk for a charitable dispensary for women. Apply with minimum salary expected to Box No. 5132, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (5151).

27. HOTELS.

National Hindu Hotel. Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|6. (2056).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate fees. Success guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5100).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"The Methods of Birth-Control", Foreword by Dr. Bhadkamkar. Novel Methods. Favourable press-reviews. Price annas 4. Birth Control League, Poona. (5145).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents throughout India for Vijaya Perfumed Bath Powder. Good opportunity for right men. Send two annas stamps for samples to P. Janarthanan, Vysial Street, Coimbatore. (5120).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents for the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., founded by the late L. Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru at Poona, Sholapur, Karnatak and Hyderabad (Dn.). The undersigned will be pleased to interview applicants at their places during his impending tour of these towns. Apply to The Secretary, Lakshmi Insurance Co, Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (2081).

Wanted—Influential and respectable agents and organisers with pay, commission, office allowance and travelling allowance for an established Life Office for Central India. Apply sharp, Gujarat Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Baroda. (5133)

Wanted Chief Agents to organise Share selling Agencies and to sell shares of a prospective Sugar concern on fixed monthly pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 plus commission. Apply to Mg. Agents, All India Sugar Mills, Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta. (2043).

Wanted active agents to push our Hosiery goods on salary Rs. 100 and T.A. Rs. 50. Apply to Commonwealth Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ludhiana. (4976).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—Machinery of a Type Foundry called the Ganesh Type Foundry including Type-Casting Machines, Matrixes, Punches, Letter Moulds, Space Moulds, Dressing Benches, etc., and a Guillotine Knife Grinding Machine for knives up to 42". Property can be seen on application to B. Dattaram Co., Advertising Agents, New Shingne Building, Girgaon. Offers should be sent to B. S. Sabnis, Advocate for Mortgagee, in possession, 505, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (5150).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Savings Bank Accounts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank Accounts will be reduced to 2 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st December 1935.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th November, 1935. (2083)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Applications are invited for
(1) the Irwin Chair of Agriculture-Salary Rs. 300-20-500. Maximum salary can be given if qualifications and experience justify.
(2) Assistant Professorship of Plant Pathology-Salary Rs. 150-15-300
(3) A texidermist-Salary Rs. 50 p.m.

Apply to the undersigned before the 25th November, 1935.

A. B. DHRUVA.
Pro. Vice-Chancellor.
2078.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE ACWORTH-LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.

TENDERS for works of construction of servants' and sweepers' quarters at Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, will be received upto 1-0 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 22nd November, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, and should be delivered at the Office of the Honorary Treasurer, C/o The Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALL tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
Honorary Engineer.

City Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 11th November 1935. 2080.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will & Testament of JAIRAM JADAVJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Leather Merchant who resided at Kavel Lane, Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay.

.....Deceased.

JETHALAL JAIRAM and KARSON JAIRAM, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Vanka Moholla, Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay being the executors named in the Will of the deceased ..Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the twenty sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 4th day of November, 1935.
MESSRS. SHROFF & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2077.

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Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Notice of the Meeting of Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. to be held on 23rd November, 1935, which appeared in this paper on 8th November, 1935, further Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 144 of the Indian Company's Act a Notice of 7th November, 1935, has been received from a shareholder, Mr. V. C. Parekh, of his intention to propose the appointment of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jessubhoy as Auditors of the Company at the General Meeting to be held on 23rd November, 1935 in place of Messrs. K. C. Aiyer & Co.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1935.
2076.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "TILS MOTORS," OFFICE FURNITURE, TOOLS AND MACHINERY OPPOSITE BRADY'S FLATS AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Jean Theap traded as Tils Motors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 14th November, 1935, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site at Tils Motors opposite Brady's Flats at Colaba Causeway (Motor Cars.) Delages No. W. 1222 and No. X2534, Fiat No. 1321. Renault No. Y9755, Ford No. Z8225. Rolls Royce (unregistered). Willys Truck with double break down crane & Salvage Fittings No. X8318 (2nd mortgage).

Steel Bridges, Cranes. Drilling-machine. Benches. Cupboards. Tank. Trolley, Lamps, Tools, Shelves, Buckets with Stand, desks, chairs, Remington Typewriters, Poles, Searchlights, etc.

Full payment in cash against immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS VANIA CHAWL, NEAR COLABA STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Kantilal Nagindas both in his personal capacity and as the Manager or Karta of the joint and undivided Hindu family (consisting of himself and his minor brothers Bipinchandrapal Nagindas, Jayantilal Nagindas, Manekial Nagindas, Jamnadas Nagindas and Ravikant Nagindas) pursuant to the power reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of March 1933 and an Indenture of Confirmation and substituted Security dated the 26th day of November 1934, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on Friday the 29th day of November 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (the Lessors whereof are the Trustees of the Port of Bombay) admeasuring 2250 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of Wodehouse Road and Kitteridge Road on the Colaba Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2/9705, part, New Survey No. 9696, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 119 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 235 (3). 235 (4). 235 (5). 235 (6). 235 (7). 235 (7A) 235 (7B). and Street Nos. 7. 7A. 9. 9A. 57. 57A. 57B. 59. 59A 59B. 61. 61A. 61B. 77A. 99A. 11. 13. 15. 17. 19. 21. 23. 25. 25A. 25B. and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the said Kitteridge Road, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Jehangir Hormusji Mody, on or towards the East by Railway Siding and on or towards the West by the said Wodehouse Road.

For Further particulars apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
123 Apollo Street Fort Bombay.

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KRISHNA
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DUBASH THEATRE

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45

10th *Glorious Week*

Still Going Strong!
Many pictures have come and gone . . . .
But "Devdas" still goes strong . . .

NEW THEATRES' LTD.'S GLORIOUS SOCIAL HIT.

"DEVDAS"

Starring:—
ONE and ONLY SAIGAL,
Jamuna,
Rajkumari,
P. Sanyal,
K. C. Dey.

Time: 5-30, 8, 10-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

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TALKIES
(Direction:—Western India Theatres, Limited).

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

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Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

STOCK EXCHANGE OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 13).

months from the 1st April 1934 to the 31st March 1935, being, 7,12,233 tons, as against their total productive capacity of about 10,10,000 tons. There is therefore every reason to expect that the Indian Companies would not merely be able to maintain their present earning and dividend paying capacity, but would also be able to make substantial improvements. Hence investment in Cement shares is a worthwhile proposition, at suitable opportunities. During the week, Bundis reacted to 33-12 and Punjabs also quietened down to 23. Indian Cements on balance lost about 10 points by easing down to 447-8, while Sonahabas were also lower at 472-8. Scrips in the Cash Group also ruled quieter, Gwaliors quoting at 117-8, Okhas at 245 and Uniteas at 114-8.

TATA STEEL SHARES.

The usual activity continued here, the Ordinaries at one time touching 154-8 and the Deferreds 622-2. Towards the close, however, both were quieter, the former quoting at 151 and the latter at 601-4. The Company's production figures for the month of October which we print elsewhere make a satisfactory showing and the working results of the Company also continue to be satisfactory. Looking, however, to the prevailing high rates, it would appear advisable to wait to make purchases at more favourable rates. Statistics available for the first eight months of 1935 show that the total of pig iron imported into this country amounted to only 686 tons as compared with the 954 tons for 1934 and 1,73 tons in 1933; while the total exports of pig iron amounted to 292,912 tons for the same period as compared with the 251,511 tons in 1933 and 240,481 tons in 1934 and it is interesting to notice that out of the total, 200 800 tons were exported to Japan. Imports of Manufactured Iron and Steel excluding pig Iron for the first eight months of the current year compared with the corresponding period of 1933 and 1934, will be seen from the following table:—

Imports in Tons.

1933.	1934.	1935.
1,90,240	2,30,494	2,58,615

Value in Lakhs of Rupees.

1933.	1934.	1935.
3.32	4.07	4.47

while so far as machinery and mill work is concerned, the figures are 781 lakhs in 1933, 755 lakhs in 1934 and 916 lakhs in 1935. It is obviously not possible here to go into the details to show the significance of these figures, but they indicate sufficiently clearly the odds that the Indian Industry is up against.

POWER SHARES.

Steady conditions prevailed here, activity being most conspicuous in the case of Tata Power Ordinaries, in view of the better earning figures for the months of October. Andhra Valleys also improved over the week, and Hydro Ordinaries ruled steady. Hydros closed at 161|4 as compared with the 160|10 last week. Andhra Valleys closing at 1,617-8 are about 35 points better than last week while Tata Powers after touching at one time 1,540, closed at 1,520.

UTILITY COMPANIES.

Following the steadiness of the Security Market, Public Utility shares ruled steady during the week. Tramways closed at 146-9, as compared with the 145-15 last week, while Telephones gained a clean 2 points by improving to 105-8, from their previous close of 103-8. The Ordinary issues of the Indian Radio & Cable Communication Co., Ltd., were quoted at 485 and the Deferreds at 510.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Eurmah (Old) issues formed the brightest spot here, the rates advancing to 401|4, as compared with the 376|4 last week. Besides the declaration of a Rs. 10 dividend as against the Rs. 7|8 last year, the general improvement in Rubber and other trades in which the Company is interested has encouraged investment buying and still higher levels might possibly be reached. Belapur Sugars were steady at 346-4, were practically stagnant at 283-2 while Bombay Steam Ordinaries Shivrajpurs were also sticky at 31|8, while Premier Constructions were better at 76|4.

Narsanda Village Panchayats

(From A Correspondent).

NARSANDA, (By Mail).

The following gentlemen have been elected as members of the Narsanda Village Panchayat in Kaira District for a period of three years commencing from the date of the first meeting to be held by the Village Panchayat:

Messrs. Bhailalbhai Mathurbhai Patel; Dahyabhai Mathurbhai Patel; Fulabhai Govindbhai Patel; Lallubhai Bhulabhai Patel; Venibhai Prabhudas Patel; Shivabhai Hirjibhai; Baragibhai Gokalbhai Patel and Bhagvan Toya Khristi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

ROBERT TAYLOR
A Rising Hollywood Personality

Robert Taylor is expected to go a long way in Hollywood. He is young and dashing, but his chiselled features and lean physique give the impression of grave maturity and experience. Owing to that same quality in his character, early success has not changed him at all.

In his favourite role in a school production of Journey's End, Taylor first attracted the attention of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer executives, and was placed under contract. Already he has scored in Society Doctor, West Point Of The Air, A Wicked Woman, Times Square Lady Murder in the Fleet and other films.

Taylor's rise has been spectacular. He was studying for medicine, intending to follow the profession of his father, when he signed his contract. Until then his interest in the theatre was secondary. After graduating, he went to Hollywood to fulfil his contract. For a time he studied under Oliver Hinsdell, the distinguished dramatic coach, but his talent soon brought him definitely to the front.

He is a devoted theatre-goer, a student of the drama and a believer in the theory that college education is of inestimable value to anyone who aspires to dramatic perfection.

Taylor was born in Filley, Nebraska. His family moved to Beatrice, in that state, early in his childhood, and there Taylor attended public school. He entered college at Doane, and after two years, transferred to Pomona College, California. During summer holidays there he took part in various plays produced by groups in Hollywood. Among these were M' Lord The Duke, Camille, and The Importance of Being Earnest.

He is a skilled tennis player, an excellent horseman and much at home in the water. He is six feet tall, weighs 165 pounds, and is always in the best of condition from steady training.

GENTLEMEN STILL PREFER
Blondes, Claims Actress

Gentlemen may be beginning to prefer brunettes but Carole Lombard doubts it.

Despite statements to the contrary recently made by the leader of a cosmeticians' association, Carole believes that golden haired members of her sex still have the edge over their darker tressed sisters.

"Golden haired women have stood out in history for hundreds of years. Look at Helen of Troy Marie Antoinette, and a host of others whose names have come down to us as outstanding women of their age. Nearly all were blondes. Why, after all these years, should masculine taste suddenly do a turn about?" she declared on the "Hands Across the Table" set at Paramount studios, where she is playing the role of an attractive manicurist.

"When it comes to wearing clothes, blondes have a distant advantage. Many striking colors that a brunette cannot wear without looking gaudy suit most blondes perfectly.

"In film work, where blondes and brunettes are about equal any cameraman will tell you that he can photograph a blonde better than a girl with dark hair By proper lighting her hair can be made to look like a halo of gold.

"Carbo, Mae West, Ann Harding —I wonder if their fascination would be as great if their golden hair were to change overnight to a raven black.

"Heroines in the majority of popular romantic novels are blondes. The fact a novelist chooses his ideal as a blonde is a definite indication of the universal popularity of the type."

QUESTION OF THE WEEK?

What happened, what has happened, what is happening and what will happen to Prabhat's picture "Mahatma."

Olivia de Haviland relies on the frilled beauty of the curves.

Bette Davis indicates the charm of the geometric cut.

Sybil Jason, the child, who secures screen attention—here snapped unawares.

LARGE SUMS YEARLY FOR OLD AUTOS FOR FILMS

What to do with a vintage model autcmobile, like a worn out razor blade, used to be quite a problem. But no more. Nowadays, they are bringing tidy sums into their owners' pockets though film rentals.

Within a few miles of Hollywood there are several individuals and concerns who specialize in collecting ancient automobiles that they rent to the studios for use in pictures of periods ranging from the Gay 1830's to the Prohibition Era.

Some of the studios own their own fleet of old timers that are still capable of plugging along at a good fifteen miles an hour. Paramount, for example, has nearly a dozen old vehicles that gather dust in the transportation department until needed in a production. Then, when a call comes thru for one, Joe Robbins, department head, has it dusted off and repainted until it glistens with all the splendor of the days of linen dusters and motoring veils.

Strangely enough, according to Robbins, it's much easier to locate a car of vintage of 1903 than it is of 1913.

He attributes this to the fact that the former is a real "antique" and is valued as such while the latter is merely out-of-date. Sometimes, he said, the studio has a great deal of trouble locating a 1914 taxi or a 1916 limousine.

But there are several score of the early one and two cylinder cars to be had with no more trouble than making a telephone call.

When Robbins needs a car of a certain type that he is unable to get from one of the rental concerns, he just gets in his sedan and drives out into the country to any of the score or more small towns surrounding Los Angeles. It's amazing, he said, how many farmers and villagers have cars they bought thirty years ago or more still their possession.

Those old cars can usually be purchased for a hundred dollars and if they aren't for sale, the owner generally is willing to rent his prize to the studio.

Rentals vary. Usually the price depends on just how badly the car is needed for a picture and many of the canny rustics have a pretty good idea of car rental prices. The average price is about twenty to twenty-five dollars a day for a fairly rare vehicle.

Strangely enough, these old cars are more economical than their modern garage mates. Many of them will go thirty miles on gallon of gasoline. Naturally their top speed is rarely over twenty-five miles an hour and it takes several blocks' run to attain it, but they're still going after many years' service.

Among the best known purveyors of the decrepit vehicles is Arthur E. Twohy, Los Angeles lumber man, who owns more than twenty-five assorted cars, all of which are more than twenty years old.

Twohy started collecting them six years ago whom he read in a newspaper that an automobile firm had collected dol.10,000 from an insurance company for the loss of one of their first cars in an automobile show fire.

"If they're worth that much, there must be a good reason for collecting them so I thought I'd start," he declared.

THINGS YOU'LL NEVER SEE IN HOLLYWOOD

They say you can see anything in Hollywood, but it isn't quite true. There are any number of things you'll never see in the film capital.

For instance, you'll never see Mae West walking to work; she always uses her car. W. C. Fields will never powder or make up his nose. Gary Cooper never runs from his dressing room to the movie set. He likes to take things leisure-like.

You'll never see Mary Boland riding a bicycle or Sylvia Sidney begging to be photographed. Cary Grant never takes small steps—always huge strides.

Bing Crosby will never buy or wear a derby. Carole Lombard is never alone at luncheon. Marlene Dietrich will never wear woollen or cotton stockings—not with those legs.

A few other things you are not likely to see in Hollywood are: Jack Oakie playing father roles Kent Taylor wearing glasses Claudette Colbert looking any thing but beautiful, no matter what role or costume. Baby LeRoy smoking cigars or George Raft with his hair mussed.

THE EAST INDIA FILM CO.

The recent development which has taken place regarding the distribution of the East India Film Company's productions is note-worthy. Besides Messrs. Empire Talkie Distributors and Chamria Talkie Distributors, who are controlling the distribution for the Eastern and Western and the Southern circuits respectively of all the E. I. F. pictures, there has been a deal the other day with Mr. Khemka and Mr. Radha Kishan of newly opened Messrs. Shyam Talkies Distributors of Lahore, who, it has been arranged, will cater E. I. F. pictures in the Northern circuit from now on. The authorities of Shyam Talkies Distributors are now making preparations to release "Biddrohi" Hindi in that circuit and are expecting rush houses everywhere.

Father-Seshe: The rehearsal, prior to the actual shooting which is expected to take place shortly, is now going on vigorously of Director Jyotish Mukherji's Bengali picture "Father—Seshe". The selection of artistes is being done with utmost care by Director Mukherji. Naresh Mitter, Jyotsna Gupta, Joges Chowdhry, Baumen Roy, Ranjit Roy, Santosh Sinha, Sarat, Sur, Joy Narayan Mukherji and Monorama have so far been selected to appear in this tragic social drama of the late Nishi Kanto Basu Roy.

Khyber Pass: Cameraman Jotin Das has proceeded towards Khyber Pass with a Pathan Regiment to take actual war scenes. It is no doubt a bold venture. Jotin Das and Gul Hamid are expected back some time by the first week of this month. Director Kardar is still busy with the Paper works of his picture "Baghi Sepahi."

Sati Anasuya: Director Pullayya's Tellugu picture "sati Anasuya" is proceeding briskly. After the finish of this picture Mr. Pullayya will take up "Dhruva". It is not yet known where the picture "Mufderer?" which is now complete, will be released. Director Sethi is now busy with the paper works of his next picture. It is understood that he will commence shooting very shortly. In order to extend all possible encouragement and facilities, Mr. Khemka has decided to hire out the E. I. F. Studios with technicians and Settings to private enterprises It will, no doubt, be a great benefit and opportunity too, to those who can ill afford to run the risk of opening a complete studio at enormous expenditure. It is understood that the rental which Mr. Khemka has scheduled for this purpose is rather unexpectedly moderate.

New Film Titles

The title "Millions in the Air" has been selected for Paramount's "Amateur Hour", which is to feature Willie Howard with Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, George Barbier, and Bonny Baker....."Desire" has been chosen for the Marlene Dietrich-Gary Cooper picture previously called "The Pearl Necklace".

HOLLYWOOD SENDS
Horses To Beauty Parlors

"Hello. Is this Ye Dainty Dimple Beauty Shoppe? Well, I'd like to come in this afternoon for a finger wave, a facial a manicure, and general currying. This is Agnes, the horse."

Sound fantastic?

Well, it probably is, but making up horses for motion pictures has begun. And as Hollywood goes in such matters, so goes the nation.

The blonde equine to be used by Harold Lloyd in Paramount's "The Milky Way," in which he has the role of a milkman, was the first horse to receive a Hollywood beauty treatment.

After a conference in Director Leo McCarey's office, it was decided to call in the make-up department.

On the surface, it was a silly thought—but superb wisdom.

The makeup men did things to Agnes' eyes, to accent them, lifted the muscles of her face, and drew back her ears. The transformation in her was amazing. A prettier horse never faced the camera.

Consequently, she will appear in the film with Lloyd and, if you ask us, Agnes' screen future is assured.

STUDIOS GIVE DIGNITY ... BACK TO STARS ...

Old-time movie actors and actresses were born amidst a fanfare of trumpets—a loud and raucous circussing that made Hollywood the place it is; a city of barkers and constant ballyhoo.

This phase of the motion picture business is what made it as colourful and glamorous as it is to-day, without it many of the early players would have advanced no further than their talents. And talent in those earlier days was somewhat lacking.

The modern method of propagandizing film people gives a fair picture of what old-time methods were like. To-day they are dignified gestures founded on psychological truths. Yesterday they appealed to the instincts and emotions.

Seven years ago Paramount's Marlene Dietrich rode into Hollywood in a blaze of publicity which had to do with her legs. Once the silent and dignified Garbo used to pose for leg pictures, twice a week—this being the only way her studio could get her picture in print.

How radical is this change is seen in the methods now employed at Paramount in the development of their new players. Mary Ellen one of the London and New York stage greats, was handled with taste in keeping with her position and she wasn't asked to pose with automobiles, toilet soap, in bathing suits and other similar stunts once thought necessary in the professional advancement of players.

Stars now are developed apace with their talents and temperaments. If a girl is serious, the method of handling her is serious, as is the case with such youngsters as Frances Drake and Gertrude Michael. If she is a comedienne, like Gracie Allen, her publicity takes a humorous turn. With Mae West is a matter of crackling remarks from the pen of Miss West herself.

Most anything will go with Jack Oakie and Bing Crosby just has to sing to win his great audience. Margaret Sullavan, who deserted her home studio to make "So Red the Rose," at Paramount, is perhaps the most dignified of all screen actresses and the most unobtrusive. She won't go for stunts and her contract says so.

All this is quite different from the olden days when ballyhoo was in its prime and the inevitable fate of every girl was at least six months of leg pictures. As she advanced professionally, she was graduated to poses with late model automobiles, then to appearances at benefits, then to endorsements of soap, cosmetic and clothing products. When she achieved stardom she eschewed all of this and went into retirement. Something like Garbo at the present time.

One wise observer once remarked that it was possible to toll the progress of motion picture players by the character of their studio photographs and no wiser observation was ever made.

It may be a little tougher to achieve quick notoriety in Hollywood now under the present system of propagandizing, but on the other hand the girls are better off. Talent is the prime mover behind these quick thrusts to screen fame—no artificiality can shove a girl to stardom and keep her there. What appears in the finished film is the thing that counts.

SINGING STAR WEARS
Spanish Luck Charm

It's probably the Spanish influence, but in any event John Boles has been carrying a good luck charm in the form of a Spanish Espada ever since he began work opposite Gladys Swarthout in the Paramount musical, "Rose of the Rancho."

The Espada, or ace of spades, is regarded by Spaniards as the epitome of good luck. Boles takes a particularly firm look at the Espada just before reaching for a high note in his solos and in duets with the Metropolitan opera star.

HOT WATER IN A JIFFY!

The Hotspring water heater works like a spring of hot water. It is positively more efficient in performance, economic in fuel consumption, strong in construction and cheap in price than any other water heater. Particulars:—

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J. A. PHILLIPS & Co., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Golden Puff BISCUITS

Fine, fresh and flaky

MADE FROM GOLDEN MATURED WHEAT

PEEK FREAN'S

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

GERMAN TRADERS IMPORT GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE VEGETABLE TOILET SOAPS!!!

On coming to know of the very high opinions expressed by a famous skin doctor and an eminent chemist, bacteriologist and microscopist of their country, about the qualities of Godrej's Toilet Soaps, German businessmen have begun to import Godrej Soaps for the use of their countrymen.

READ What English, German and Indian Scientists say about

GODREJ
Vegetable Toilet Soaps

Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says HERR KARL LUSURTZE, a German Skin Specialist:—
"After long personal use and subsequent chemical tests, I unhesitatingly give your Vegetable Soaps the place of honour as health and beauty Soap....."

Says Major DICKENSON, Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay:—

"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Says Dr. M. A. ANSARI, MD., M.S. (Ex-President of Indian National Congress).

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's Soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries For Opening Day Of Bombay Season

Eleven Candidates In Sandhurst Plate Of 6 Furlongs

The following are the entries for the First Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday, November 16:—

THE SANDHURST PLATE
Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
Messrs. A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Argo's Heir.
Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos.
Mr. Kelso's Centoi.
Maharaj Madansingh's Count Ito.
Mr.' P B Avasia's Garcon.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower and Grand Wazir.
Mr. Eve's Heritage and Risque.

THE EPSOM PLATE
Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
Mr. P D Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Messrs. A C Ardeshir & P D Bolton's Heremia.
Mr. R. Higgin's Ramillies.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia.
Mr. H M Dharamsey's Ooctman
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.
Maharaj Madansingh's Beautaur.
Mr. R. K. F. Sing's Himat.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.

THE ROYSTON PLATE
Distance—1 mile.
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Away and The Earl.
Mr. Kelso's Doreda.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J E Malone's Skavala.
Messrs E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. P B Avasia's Glen Gowan.
H E Lord Brabourne's Myrna.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Monreale.
Capt. R V Gore's Message.
Mr. Gem's Wagon Hill.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights, Provence Rose, Worlds Work, Crimson Rambler and Otterburn.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum
Mr Mahomedali's The Knut.
Mr C Temoolji's Billy Boy.
Mr Abid Muhammad's Roj al Bahar.
Mr Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Emperor.
Mr P B Avasia's Empire.
Mr M C Patel's Happy King.
Mr M C Patel's Danger.
Mr S Mahomed's Pallazaman.
Messrs D D Gista and Ismail Ebrahim's Serheed.
Mr Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee.
Mr A Lookmanji's Mherab.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Amir.
Mr Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Sunspot.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Aziza.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.

THE NURSERY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner. Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third. Rs 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Dry Sand.
Mr F Sorabji's Cheer Up.
Mr K S Malkani's Tetford.
Capt T G Atherton's Minstrel Boy.
Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Catapult.
Mr E Esmail's Milk and Honey.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Sansolini.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Minnow.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr P D Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mr. Kelso's Buddha.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
H H Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Her Ladyship.
Mr F Sorabji's Cheer Up.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Casanova.
H H Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.
Capt R V Gove's Hatless.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Maycock.
Mr Eve's Crack of Dawn.
Mrs John Yorke's Tree Top.
Lt.-Col J V M Byrne's Nadova.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, . Rs 400; Third, Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.
Mr. S. Bomanji Irani's Repeater
Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Asmat Pasha.
Mr. G. Sassoon's Prosperity.
Mr. Diamond's Turf Boy.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Howel.
Mr. K. Adreshir's Silver Star.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Dabool.
Mr. Imamdin's Araby.
Messrs. S.L.S. Madhi and M. M. Taama's Ajami Pasha.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Zobba.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Maavan.
Mr. Dial Ebrahim's Taj Agab.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Maneck.
Mr. S.S. Chenoy's Kassab.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Mijhim.
Mr. F. H. Ismail's Saggar Beg.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Zohal.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Imbratol.
Mr. Syed Naji's Bay Prince.
Mr. C. N. Permanand's Shariff.
Mr. M. M. Talib's King Ghazi and Saif-al-Iraq.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Kanze-al-Dowla.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bahar Neel.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Redeemer.
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's Kananah.
Mr. Kassam Haji Mahomed's Iraq Bahadur.
Mr. Kassim Haji Mahomed's Morning Star.

ADDITIONAL RACE
The following additional Race has been framed for the 1st Day. Bombay Winter Meeting, Saturday, 16th November, 1935:—
THE MAHALAXMI PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934 of a race or races of the aggregate value of 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.
Entries to close at 10 A.M., tomorrow, Tuesday, 12th November, 1935.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM FOR 50 HOURS

Miss Bani Ghose, the best Bengali girl swimmer in Calcutta, intends shortly to set up an Indian women's endurance swimming record by swimming for 50 hours says "The Statesman".

Though she is still very young, Miss Ghose has been for the past three years in the forefront of girl swimmers in this province. She has not suffered defeat for the past three years.

Miss Ghose finished tenth in the seven mile open competition on the Ganges this year: ahead of 17 competitors, most of whom were sturdy young men. She has won all the ladies' events at the Central Swimming Club for three successive years.

In the All-India Olympic swimming trials this year, Miss Ghose was awarded the women's championship.

PRIZE FOR CEYLON FILM

"At Brussels International Film Festival, 'Song of Ceylon' awarded Prix Du Government for best film in both, studio and documentary classes—Lankakings."

This is the text of a cable received recently by the Secretary of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, from the Board's London Representative.

The film "Song of Ceylon," produced by John Grierson and directed by Basil Wright of the G. P. O. Film Unit, on behalf of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, was first shown in England late in September last at the "exclusive" Curzon Cinema.

SOUTH AFRICAN HEAVYWEIGHT DEFEATED

McCorkindale Announces Retirement From Ring

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, November 11.

The American Negro Obie Walker outpointed McCorkindale (South African) in a ten round contest. McCorkindale after a severe battering announced his retirement from the boxing ring.

Hyderabad Probables To Meet Aussies

(From Our Correspondent).
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

The Maharaja of Patiala's Australian cricket team which is on tour in India will reach Secunderabad on 24th January, 1936, to meet the Moinudoula XI. During their stay at Secunderabad the visitors will be the guests of Nawab Moinudoula Bahadur, a local sport patron.

I understand that Moinudoula XI will consist of various players drawn from British India with one or two Hyderabadis. Maj. C. K. Naidu, Navle, Nissar, Amarsingh, Nazir Ali, Merchant, Wazir Ali, Mushtaq. S. M. Hadi, S. M. Hussain, Kelart and Palia are the probables in the home team for the three days fixtures.

The game will be played at Secunderabad Gymkhana on 24th, 25th and 26th January, 1936, and the visitors will leave on the 27th for Bangalore.

Nadiad Municipality's Life Extended

NADIAD, Nov. 11.

It has been notified under subsection (1) of section 25 of the Bombay Municipality Boroughs Act of 1925, that the term of office of the present Nadiad Municipality shall be extended up to the end of March, 1938.

CAPE TOWN TO LONDON IN 6½ DAYS

Mrs. Mollison's Record Beaten By More Than 18 Hours

LONDON: Nov. 11.

Flying-Officer David Llewellyn and Mrs. Jill Wyndham arrived at Hanwor Aerodrome at 3-35 this afternoon, thus succeeding in establishing a new record for the flight from Cape Town to London. The flight took 6 days, 12 hours and 17 minutes; 18 hours, 48 minutes less than the previous fastest flight by Mrs. Mollison in December, 1932.—B.O.W.

AUSSIES TO MEET S. PUNJAB AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

The Australian cricketers are playing here a three-day fixture against the Southern Punjab. on 6, 7 and 8 January, 1936.—A. P.

Congress Jubilee Programme In Nadiad

(From Our Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Nov. 11.

Congress Jubilee will be celebrated at Nadiad from December 28 to January 2. khadi-pheri, Khadi Exhibition, Harijan-Sammelan, lectures of well-known leaders, spinning and eloquence competition from the chief programme of the week.

Trunk Murder Investigations

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 11.

In connection with the Madras Mail Trunk Murder, the Hyderabad Railway Police are making vigorous investigations as the trunk was found at Wadi Station within the Nizam's State Railway limits. The Hyderabad District Police are busy unearthing the mystery and combing Gulbarga and other adjacent districts.

Will Japan Drive Out British Capital From China?

MISSION OF SIR FREDERICK LEITH ROSS COLDLY RECEIVED IN TOKIO

In view of the reactions produced in Japan by the recent currency reforms in China the following article in the "Pravda" of Moscow will be read with interest.

"Sir Frederick Leith Ross, the economic counseller of the British Government, sent on a special mission to the Far East has received, indeed a poor welcome, in Japan. Infact, the Japanese newspapers were altogether displeased when they heard of his voyage and of an alleged offer of a loan of five million sterling to China.

The journal "Kokoumin", declared that if Sir Frederick Leith Ross had the intention as it was affirmed, of trying to establish an international control in China, he should do better not to stop at Tokio. The "Tokio Asahi", which has a very great influence in Japan, wrote, not without warning, "Japan considers that she cannot collaborate with England or the United States in China on an equal footing. She shall only examine the possibility of a collaboration after her preponderance was recognised. It is difficult to say in what measures will England accept this preponderance of Japan. In any case Great Britain is perpared to make concessions in view of the actual situation in the Far East.

According to the English journal "Round Table", "the situation in the Far East depends upon the position of Japan. The Western Powers could not solve the problems of their relations with China excepting within the framework of their relation with the land of the Rising Sun".

This explains the fact, why Sir Frederick, entrusted with the defence of British interests in China went first to Tokio, and why London is again trying to negotiate with Japan in relation to her policy in the Far East.

The exchange of opinion between England and Japan and the attempt at negotiations after the failure of the Anglo-Nippon economic conversations mark, indeed, a very important event, which is more significant when it is remembered that the preceding period has been not only marked by tension in the Anglo-Nippon relations but also by an aggravation of the economic struggle between the two countries in which Britain has hardly come out as successful.

A BLOW TO BRITAIN

The advance of Japan in China and her virtual occupation of the northern part of the country whence the Japanese capital is driving out the English investments have been a severe blow to Britain. The sale of Kailan mines by the British is a typical example.

On the other hand, Japan has also suffered heavy losses on account of the measures taken by the British in order to combat the Japanese dumping. The effects of these measures have been felt by her, not only in the English colonies but also in Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and in the wole of Africa, South Ameria, as is declared by the Tokio journal "Trans-Pacific".

It is evident that this weakening in the Japanese trade, this blow against its dumping has further aggravated Japan's monetary difficulties and makes it more difficult to finance this "small war" or even to prepare for a big one.

Has this blow to the Japanese dumping, been compensated for by an increase in the Japanese trade with China? Not at all. The benefits derived from the Manchukuo enterprise have not as yet covered the expenditure that it has necessitated. The commercial Sino-Nippon relations have developed along a line, which is totally different from that envisaged by Tokio. It is not the volume of Japan's exports to China that has increased but that of Chinese export to Japan.

Such a situation would have, presumably filled the rivals, the English, with joy. Nevertheless it is not so. On the contrary the English are anxious about this state of affairs, and not without reason. The Japanese have been trying to take advantage of their increasing influence in China towards a modification of the existing situation.

Thus under Japanese pressure, the government of Tehiang Kaicheck has recently revised its custom affairs, against the products from China.

The importation of Japanese textiles has thus become easier although it has struck a hard blow to the Chinese industry which since 1930 was able to export a part of its textile products.

JAPAN, MASTER OF CENTRAL CHINA

This fact proves that Japanese Imperialism finds herself master not only of northern but also of central China. Le us not forget the view-point generally emphasised in the English Press: "Japan has such a great necessity for the Chinese raw products, due to her desire to liberate herself from foreingn dependance that it cannot diminish its purchase from China and must look for other methods in order to compensate for the deficit in its commercial balance.

Here it is then that the British interests seem seriously threatened.

The British exports to China represent about 15 million pounds sterling per anum. It is, however, not there that lies the principal danger.

The real danger lies in the future of the English capital invested in China which amounts to about 200 million pounds sterling.

This capital has permitted the creation of mines, railways, the trade in petrol also of the merchant marine which has always occupied the attention of the British inspite of many difficulties during the last few years, most of the commodities imported to China or exported from it were taken on English boats.

Thus China has a great importance of England, not only as a market for the English goods but also as a sphere for investments of British capital.

The mission that has fallen upon Sir Frederick Leith Ross is not at all easy because England desires to create conditions for Anglo-Chinese collaboratins for consolidating the British position. It is realised in Tokio that this collaboration will mark the weakening of Japanese position in China and it is, therefore, that the visit of Sir Frederick Leith Ross in the Far East, has been received in Japan with extreme coldness. Through International Information Service.

AMBEDKAR TO AWAIT POONA DECISION

Mahasabha Session Should Abolish Caste System Among Hindus, He Says

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Following several requests by prominent Hindu Leaders including Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar not to take any precipitate action in putting the Yeola decision into practical effect, Dr. Ambedkar seems to be in a mode to give a last chance to the Hindus to rectify past error.

The United Press learns that if the ensuing session of the Hindu Mahasabha which is meeting at Poona during the Christmas adopts, a resolution advocating the abolition of caste system among Hindus, Dr. Ambedkar will be prepared to advise his followers to revoke the Yeola decision and to continue in the Hindu fold.

It is gathered that appreciating the impossibility of wiping out caste system suddenly, the doctor is understood to be prepared to concede a reasonable time-limit to put into practical effect the same. However he will await the decision of the Hindu Maha Sabha on this question and then convene an All-India Depressed Classes Conference to discuss the same and decide further course of action.—United Press.

400 FINED For Gambling In Jute Futures

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Over four hundred persons were prosecuted for gambling in Jute Futures. All pleaded guilty and a fine of ten rupees each was inflicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

About 150 others who pleaded not guilty were bailed out.—United Press.

TWO YEARS FOR STONING MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Sarf Araxali a dangerous criminal who hurled a stone at the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning was immediately prosecuted before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of having assaulted and insulted a Public Servant in the discharge of Judicial Duties.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of hundred rupees in default six months' more imprisonment.—United Press.

Mail Runner Waylaid

BIRBHUM, Nov. 12.

Information has reached here to the effect that a postal runner while carrying mails from Suri (District Headquarters) to Rajanagar was waylaid near village Chora. The local police immediately motored to the spot and found the mails scattered with the runner lying injured. The assailants are not traced yet.

Vigorous enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

Bombay 'Varsity Qualifies For Semi-finals

Despite Perseverant Game Nagpur Fail To Make Up Deficit In Inter-'Varsity Match

The Bombay University won the Zone-Final Match of the Rohinton Baria Cup in the Inter-'Varsity Tournament by an Innings and 150 runs, on Tuesday, thus qualifying to play with the winners of the South Zone in the Semi-Finals of the Tournament.

The Bombay University declared their first innings for 402 for seven wickets before play

The Nagpur made a score of 207 and played a perseverant game though they had no hope of making up the deficit against Bombay.

The fifth wicket partnership between Chimoke and Dastoor was very fruitful and yielded 74 runs and the figure on the scoreboard jumped to 119. Dastoor reached the half-century score when Chimoke was 41 when each was bowled by Heptullah who had bagged three wickets for 40 runs. Pethingell who had played an all-round game in the match stood unbeaten with 37. S. Bhamburkar added 29 to his side.

SCORES:—

Nagpur University (Ist Innings 45
Bombay University Ist Innings 402

NAGPUR 'VARSITY (2nd Innings)

Limaye, b Patwardhan	5
Pandit, l.b.w. b Heptullah	1
H. Bhamburkar, b Nagshkar	10
Chimoke (Capt.) b Heptullah	41
Zahoor Ahmed. b Adhyaru	12
Dastoor b Heptullah	50
Lakarkar, b Adyaru	8
S. Bhamburkar, c Suleman, b Dhareshwar	29
Pethingell (not out)	37
Mehta, c Patil, b Dhareshwar	0
Thube, l.b.w. b Nageshkar	10
Extras	4
Total	207

Fall of wickets:—1|7; 2|7; 3|28; 4|45; 5|119; 6|130; 7|147; 8|184 and 9|184.

Bowling Analysis:—
Heptullah 3 for 40.
Patwardhan 1 for 21.
Adhyaru 2 for 58.
Nageshkar 2 for 38.
Dhareshwar 2 for 33.

Bengal Govt.'s Hit At Congress

"Our Prestige Stood Higher Than In Many Years Past", Says Administration Report

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

"With the virtual disappearance of the Congress owing partly to the firm policy adopted by the Government and partly to Mr. Gandhi's own actions, the ceaseless campaign of hate had slackened in intensity and a timid half-doubting spirit of cooperation had begun to take its place. The prestige of the Government stood higher at its beginning than for many years past."

This note of optimism about the achievements of the Government in this province in the year 1933-34 forms the keynote of the report on the administration of Bengal for the year 1933-34, which has been released for publication to-day.

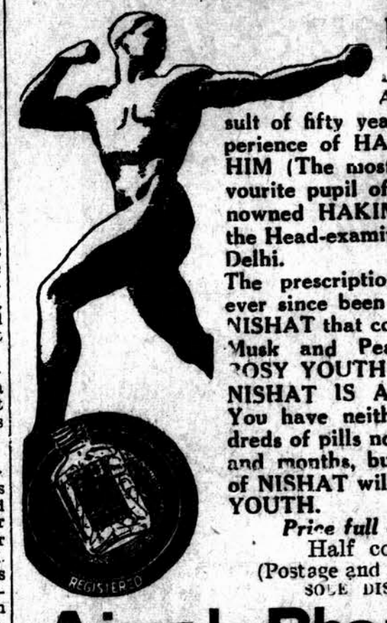
Proceeding the report says:

"The eclipse of Bengal politicians in all-India affairs was no where more clearly shown than in the composition of the new Working Committee of the Congress appointed after the Bombay Session. Not a single Bengali was included, not even Dr. B. C. Roy, who perhaps more than any other man had been responsible for the initiation of the Council Entry programme. There seems little doubt that those responsible for the Congress policy were heartily sick of Bengal and its troubles of Terrorism and partly faction."—United Press.

You Know What it Contains! Gold-Amber-Musk-Pearls.

All these essentially rejuvenating and strength giving ingredients are blended together in such proportions in NISHAT so as to bestow upon the user of this unique tonic.

PERMANENT YOUTH



NISHAT

This INCOMPARABLE Tonic is the result of fifty years' research and experience of HAKIM FAZULE RAHIM (The most celebrated and favourite pupil of the Late World-renowned HAKIM AJMAL KHAN), the Head-examiner of Tibia College, Delhi.

The prescription of NISHAT has ever since been a guarded secret.

NISHAT that contains Gold, Amber, Musk and Pearls—must make a ROSY YOUTH of you.

NISHAT IS A PROVED TONIC. You have neither to swallow hundreds of pills nor to wait for months and months, but a 15 days' course of NISHAT will make you a perfect YOUTH.

Price full course Rs. 12-8.
Half course Rs. 7.
(Postage and Packing inclusive)
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS —

Ajmal Pharmacy

P. O. Box No. 932, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 16, 1351
Parsi: Khordad 8, 1305.
Hightide: 1-33; 13-18
Lowtide: 7-38; 19-21
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Results of Second LL.B. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Armistice Ball, Taj Mahal Hotel, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending 9-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 14
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 15
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 16
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

ASKURUN—Baby Mahendrakumar youngest son of Mr. Shantidas Askurun died by short illness at Nepean Sea Road on 11-11-1935.

MAYORS QUETTA FUND

Mayors Quetta Relief Fund stands at Rs. 2,24,371-13-0.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Professor M. R. Parakh will meet his students in French to-day Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Iwatesan Maru" left Singapore on November 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 22 via Penang and Colombo.

HARI KIRTAN FOR GUJARATI LADIES

Under the auspices of the Hirabai Library conducted by the Bhatiya Stree Mandal, Kavishwar Triambak Buva will conduct a Hari Kirtan to-day (Wednesday) at Bhagvan Bhuvan, Mint Road, Fort at 3 p.m.

THE KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME

The following donations were received by the Kanchangavri Maternity Home.

Rs. 50 from Mr. Shantilal Himatlal in memory of Late Sheth Manilal Lakhmidas.

"Electric Water Heater" costing about Rs. 90 from Mr. Girdharlal of Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co,

WILSON COLLEGE PARSI ASSOCIATION

The Annual Dinner and Jashan will be held in the third week of January, 1936. Old Wilsonians are requested to send in their names and addresses to Mr. M. D. Boovariwala, Hon. Secretary, Laud House, Queens Road, as early as possible.

ITALIO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

Under the auspices of E. Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Dhakuprabhu Wadi, Godapdev, to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mahashabde, Parap, Majid Hakim, will speak on the Italio-Abyssinian War. Sjt. Yusuf Meharally will preside.

CONVICTED FOR ADULTERATION OF GHEE AND BUTTER.

In the following cases for adulteration of ghee and butter convictions were obtained during the week ending Nov. 9.

Mr. Hirji Deou, Vendor at 189-B Khetwadi Back Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in default was ordered to suffer 3 weeks' Simple Imprisonment on Nov. 5 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 91.8 per cent.

Mr. Keshavbhai Ramji, Vendor at 33A, Dadar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in default was ordered to suffer 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment on Nov. 5 for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 93.6 per cent.

Mr. Hansraj Gangji, Owner at 86B, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 in default was ordered to suffer one week's Simple Imprisonment on Nov. 9 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent at 93.6 per cent.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Crusades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Here Comes the Band." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"In Town To-night." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Delhi-ka-Thug". Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Stri Dharma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"She". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Jamana". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Programme. Persian Tunes. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme. The Courts Symphony Orchestra. Ania Dorfmann, Hubert Eisdell. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. "Renovating Furniture" By Beth. 5-45 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. Bul Bul Tarang. By Master Mohile. 7-0 p.m. Orchestration Arabe. Oud, Kanoun, and Flute 7-15 p.m. Nat-Gazals and Qualis. 8-30 p.m. Talk—"Shab-E- Barat" (In Urdu.) By M. Zakaria Maniar. 8-45 p.m. The News. Weather Report. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. European Programme The Week's Sport. By A.G.A. Norman. 9-45 p.m. Gracie Fields. The Famous Lancashire Lass. 10-0 p.m. "The Air-Da-Wells." A Radio Concert Party with Effie Atherton. Marion Dawson Jean Colin. Margaret Stedderford Brian Lawrence. Ronald Hill. Claude Garderner Wilford Thomas. The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra. 10-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery. 8-15 p.m. "Scenes from Shakespeare". Selected and produced by William MacLurg. Songs and incidental music by Norman Fulton. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richary Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jam Berenska and his Orchestra relayed from the Town Hall. Lamington 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BIRTH CONTROL TALKS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the second of the series of "Birth Control Talks" will be delivered by Dr. K. Khanolkar, on the "Biological Aspect" of Birth Control, to-day Wednesday, at 6 p.m. at the South Wing of the University Building. (School of Economics Lecture Room). Talks are open to women.

V. M. FREE DISPENSARY SION

During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 930 among them the number of new admissions was 272 being classified as stated below, Hindus 215, Muslims 35, Parsi 1, Christian 21 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 36.

PAREL CARROM OPEN TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Following are the results in the Carrom Open Tournament organised by the Parel Sporting Club:—

MEN'S SINGLES.
Winner—J. D'Souza.
Runner-up Mr. Alick Dias.

MEN'S DOUBLES.
Winners—D. J. D'Souza and Alick Dias.
Runners-up—J. M. Lewis and M. Menezes.

MIXED DOUBLES.
Winners—Alick Dias and Mrs. A. G. D'Souza.
Runners-up—Carlito Gonsalves and Miss Clara Fernandez.

The mixed double final was played on Sunday the 10th instant, followed by a Dance which lasted till the early hours of Monday. During the course of the function, Dr. B. K. Nadkarni, the President of the club gave away the trophies to the winners and runners-up of the Tournament.

KAKA KALELKAR IN BOMBAY

Attends Deliberations Of Nagri Script Reform Committee

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A meeting of the Nagri Script Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Hindi Conference commenced to-day at Mr. K. M. Munshi's Chambers.

The deliberations will last for two days at the end of which an official statement will be issued.

Kaka Kalelkar, the convener of the meeting, arrived in Bombay this morning and will stay here for about a fortnight in connection with the future programme of the Committee.

UDAY SHANKAR BACK FROM SINGAPORE

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

Uday Shankar, the world renowned Indian dancer, reached here this morning from Singapore along with Miss Simkie, Johara Begum and his musical troupe, and left for Calcutta by to-day's English Mail.

Uday Shanker, whose father died in London one week back, proceeds to Benares immediately after reaching Calcutta. From Benares he goes to Bombay and sails for Europe in December.—United Press.

COSTLY COLDS.

Clinical research in both England and America has indicated that the average loss of working time due to colds is two days a year for every man, woman and child.

As long as people neglect slight colds, these will grow into big colds with complications that rob us of time and money. Often they lead to more serious illnesses. The only safe course is to treat all colds at the first sniffle.

This does not call for elaborate treatment. There has recently been introduced here a very simple and effective way to check colds. It is a vaporizing ointment called Vicks Vapo Rub.

When rubbed on the chest it acts through the skin like a poultice "drawing out" tightness and pain. At the same time it gives off medicated vapours which are inhaled by the patient and soothe and clear the air-passages.

This external method of medication is approved by modern scientific practice, which condemns too much "dosing" of the stomach, especially in the case of children.

WHITE TRAFFIC LINES EXPLAINED.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police writes:

"White traffic lines are being repainted on Queen's Road, dividing it into two side avenues of about 14 1/2 each, and a centre avenue of 20'.

The side avenues should be used by all forms of traffic as far as possible, whether it be horse or motor. The centre avenue should be used "only by vehicles desirous of overtaking and passing another vehicle in front". All vehicles proceeding south and wishing to turn up Princess Street should get into the left hand stream at least a hundred yards before they reach the junction, and those proceeding straight on to Churchgate and beyond should similarly get into the right hand stream towards the centre of the road.

Members of the various gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face are advised not to leave their cars parked on Queen's Road whilst they visit the gymkhanas as by doing so, a definite obstruction to north bound traffic is caused."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M	Dep. H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.
TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	6 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

A marriage has been arranged and will take place this month between Mr. Sadanand Talwar, Personal Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, son of Mr. N. Krishnappa, retired Tahsildar, Mangalore, and Miss Kalavati, daughter of Mr. K. Talwar, Proprietor, K. Chapman and Company.

COULD GIRL'S CARE BE DIVIDED?

Defence Attack On Father's "Ridiculous" Statement In "Enticement" Case

That the complainant could not have had the care of the girl on behalf of the husband at the time when the offence was committed was the contention made by Mr. Gadkari before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, on Tuesday, at the resumed hearing of the case in which R. N. Kapoor is charged with enticing away or taking, detaining or committing adultery with a married girl, Mrs. Ranganayaki.

And he would also dispute suggestion that the father of the girl had the original entrustment made by the husband at the time the offence was committed.

Could it stand to reason, he asked, that the care of the girl was delegated to the complainant and his father to be divided between themselves? There could not be certainly any "joint-care."

"RIDICULOUS" STATEMENT....

And the father of the girl in his evidence had made a "ridiculous" statement, counsel said, that 90 per cent. of the care was that of the complainant and the remaining 10 per cent. his. How could this be possible, he asked.

Referring to the statement made by the complainant that the husband of Mrs. Ranganayaki was on friendly terms with him, counsel said that it was not true.

Referring to the conduct of the husband, counsel said that the letter dated July 19, 1932, received by the father of the girl, clearly showed that he (the husband) put all "sorts of uncivil and vulgur questions" to her, the previous night. It was also evident from the conduct of the girl in the witness-box that the girl's statement in that connection could not be false.

Magistrate: But who says it is false?

Mr. Gadkari: The prosecution may contend in that way.

Mr. Acharya: But why should we?

Mr. Gadkari: You called her hostile and if you had been chivalrous . . .

Mr. Acharya: As far as chivalry is concerned. Sir, it is all on the other side. (Laughter).

"NOT ALL CORDIAL RELATIONS."

Reading some contents of the several letters that passed between the husband of the girl and his father, counsel said that the relation between the two families was not all cordial.

The letter written by Mr. S. P. S. Raghavan and put in as exhibit showed that no attempt at reconciliation had been made by the father of the girl. The letter was dated November 6, 1932, and it came from a person, remarked counsel, who claimed to have been responsible for the union.

"So I am showing your Worship." observed counsel "what state of affairs existed in the two families from July 19, 1932, when Mrs. Ranganayaki left her husband's place for the first time, upto March, 1933."

And during all that period, he pointed out, the accused had not come on the scene.

Further hearing of the case at this stage was adjourned till Wednesday (to-day).

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution.

EX-PARTE ORDER DISCHARGED

Indian States Stores Ownership Case

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Prabhu Bhargava for the appointment of a receiver for a concern called Indian State Stores and for a declaration that the business belonged to him exclusively and that the defendant Shadilal Bhalla had no right therein.

The plaintiff jointly with one Phiroze Fardoonji started the Indian States Stores in 1934 for importing and selling, among other things, chromium plated furniture, crockery, etc., and in July, 1935, the plaintiff acquired exclusive ownership of the concern.

It was stated by the plaintiff that about this time, through the defendant who was his nominee, he secured a loan of Rs. 11,000 from one Lala Shankarlal at Delhi. Since then the plaintiff allowed the defendant to look after his business. Some time after, the defendant falsely claimed that the plaintiff had sold him his business for Rs. 7,000 and to support this claim produced a document purporting to have been executed by the plaintiff.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

This document, the plaintiff alleged, was a forgery, and the defendant had taken wrongful possession of his business and had been running the same in a different name.

The defendant denied that the document was a forgery and explained the circumstances under which he came into possession of the business.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, his lordship directed the hearing of the suit to be expedited and discharged the exparte order previously obtained by the plaintiff for an interim receiver and injunction.

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT PATHE

George Raft in one of his favourite roles, as a two-fisted hard bitting, hard living son of the underworld is coming in "The Glass Key." The story is by Dashielle Hammett the author of "The Thin Man" and is one of the most exciting affairs of its kind. Those who have read the novel will know how mysteries and thrilling a yarn it is. George Raft is in his element and the picture is destined to be a big success.

Municipal Committees In Nizam's State

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) By Mail.

The Hyderabad Government have reformed the District Municipal Committees, giving greater representation to non-officials, who will now get about 75 per cent. The system of election has not yet been introduced on the ground that the people are not sufficiently educated to understand it and the District Collector (Talukdar) is empowered to nominate members, subject to the approval of higher authorities.

Experts Not Always Infallible

Chief Justice On Value Of Their Evidence In Theft Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Fakir Mahomed Ramzan against the sentence of 12 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for housebreaking and theft.

It appears that on February 13, 1935, one Kasturbai living in Dadisheth Agiary Street went out after locking her room, and in her absence, her house was broken into and property worth Rs. 218 was stolen.

During investigations, the finger print experts sprinkled certain powder on all articles which the culprits must have touched and had photographs taken of such articles.

Another housebreaking offence was committed on February 25, 1935, this time the victim being one Krishnaji Dagdu living in Bazar Gate Street. The police adopted the same method as above for this theft also.

It appears that in the photographs, the imprint of the left thumb appeared to be identical with that of the appellant who was, therefore, arrested and tried in connection with the offence at Dadysheth Agiari Lane.

The appellant appealed on the ground that the Magistrate was wrong in relying on the evidence of finger-print experts.

JUDGMENTS.

In their judgments, their lordships referred to a peculiar feature of the case, which was the absence of any evidence to connect the accused with the offences except the evidence regarding the finger prints.

The Chief Justice in his judgment commented on the value of an expert's evidence in such a case.

It would be going too far, observed his lordship, to say that the Court must insist on the corroboration of the evidence of finger print experts. On the other hand, the Court must be careful not to delegate its authority to a third party, and must be satisfied that the accused is guilty. The Court cannot rely merely on the opinion of an expert as regards the guilt of an accused person. The Court must satisfy itself as to the reliability of an expert's evidence in the same way as in the case of other witnesses.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

In the present case their lordships had examined the photographs with the assistance of an expert, and they were satisfied that there were a large number of similarities between the details of the accused's finger prints and the finger prints in the photographs.

Their lordships therefore dismissed the appeal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Marriage Hygiene

Energetic efforts are being made to form an important organisation known as the "Society for the study and promotion of family Hygiene including sex hygiene", with its headquarters in Bombay and extending its activities all over the country. The Society, has powerful support and well-known advocates of birth-control like Sir Vepa Ramesam, and Prof. P.A. Wadia, Lt-Col. Hingston, Lt-Col. W. C. Spackman, Lt-Col. Jelal M. Shah, Lt-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Lt-Col. Owen Berkely-Hill, Lt-Col. R. N. Chopra, Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerjee and Prof. Gyanchand, have welcomed the formation of the Society. The All-India council and the provincial councils are in the process of formation and the Society is expected to function regularly, from December 1st, 1935.

There is no doubt that advice of every kind, psychological, medical, social, legal etc. is more important to-day than ever. The value of all advice on sexual life depends wholly on scientific research. A phamphlet issued in this connection states that the Society for its progress must have its scientific aspect in the form of facilities for research as well as a practical one as an advisory centre on all problems coming within its scope. These can be achieved by scholarships, periodical reports, leaflets and regular journals, by organising propaganda for the introduction of sex education in schools and other teaching institutions, starting and promoting family and marriage hygiene consultation centres and contraceptive clinics and co-ordinating the activities of those already existing, periodical conferences and lectures, and supplying the best available advice confidentially to the members on their personal problems coming under the term family and marriage hygiene, such as advice to those contemplating marriage, marriage fitness, marital maladjustments, sterility, birth control, sterilisation, sex disorders, eugenics, child guidance, venereal diseases, legal difficulties, sex psychology, sex economics etc:

Removing Ignorance

Besides these, the building up of an up-to-date library and a museum is also contemplated. In short, the centre, if the ambitions of the organisers are realised, will be one of the most informative on all matters pertaining to sex and its place in life. The Society, which will be perhaps the only one of its kind in India, ought to play a prominent part in the education of the people. The chief malady of sex in this country as everywhere else, is ignorance and any attempt towards a scientific enlightenment on the subject, with earnestness and sincerely is welcome. Dr. A. P. Pillai, the editor of the journal "Marriage Hygiene", is also the General Secretary of the Society. Those interested in the Society may write to Dr. Pillai, c/o the "Marriage Hygiene" Office, Kodak House, Fort, Bombay.

MENACE OF COUNTERFEITING

Sind Municipal Councils Authorised To Cut Doubtful Ones

KARACHI, (By Mail)

According to a Sind Official Gazette the Governor in Council: in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, authorises the Accountant of the Municipal Corporation Karachi, to cut or break counterfeit silver or nickel coins.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS

Instructions To prospective Voters

The Collector of Bombay has drawn attention to the recent press note requesting all prospective voters to apply in time for enrolment of their names on the Electoral Rolls, under preparation, for the Bombay Constituencies of the Council of State, and they are reminded that the date (December 7) of the preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls for the Council of State is drawing very near.

Qualified persons who have not yet applied to the Collector of Bombay for enrolment of their names on these rolls are requested to apply immediately with the necessary proofs, or else their names are likely to be omitted.

Persons possessing the income-tax qualification should, either produce certificates from the Income-tax Officers concerned or receipts of payment of Supertax from the Bank or notices of demand of income-tax showing that they were assessed to income-tax in the year 1934-35 on an income of not less than Rs. 30,000. As previously notified the income-tax authorities will grant certificates to all persons who apply for them.

Use Soft Coke

The Soft Coke Cess Committee has been doing very useful work for popularising soft coke as domestic fuel but its work has been made very difficult owing to the bad quality of soft coke generally available in the market. In order to increase the sale and popularity of soft coke it is essential that the quality should be improved. The course now decided upon by the soft coke Cess Committee for the inspection of loading of soft coke wagons at the collieries will ensure good quality of soft coke and the soft coke Cess Committee appeals to colliery owners, soft coke dealers and consumers co-operate in the matter.

A cordial welcome was accorded to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar at the Wadhwan Station on his way to Bhavnagar on Nov. 11.

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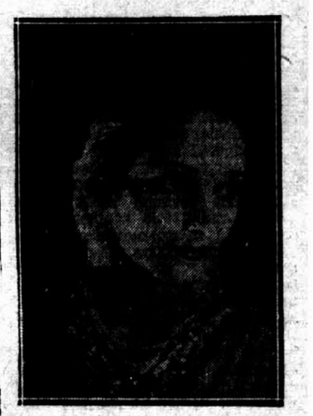

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1935

OUR MUNICIPALITY

A careful study of our city administration, as described in the annual municipal report, reveals many a lacuna that there seems no evidence to show the municipal authorities have made any serious effort to fill. The one dominant feature of the civic administration which every one intimately concerned with the Corporation knows of, but which no published document records, nor any legally permissible evidence is producible to support is the constant bargaining and intrigue for place and power, with all its attendant evils of favouritism and mismanagement, that goes on among some of the corporators themselves. The Corporation hall is admirably fitted to make discussion noisy rather than intelligible. The hoary tradition and common practice of Councillors walking in and out of the Chamber at their sweet will, and their custom of entertaining their friends, supporters, or constituents in the adjoining tea-room, add to the bustle and confusion, in which serious business becomes naturally unthinkable. Though the recorded attendance of councillors at any meeting of the Corporation may be awe-inspiring, the presence in flesh of the councillors in the Hall itself during a debate may be a fraction of the total recorded attendance. And of the fraction present, hardly more than a square root could be said to be taking an intelligible share in the debate. There is, indeed, in the Corporation a greater "bon homie" and social feeling, which leaves, after a debate or contest, very little bitterness that appears to vitiate the work of another great civic institution. But while the spirit of mutual accommodation and civic harmony is commendably high, there seems a woeful lack of any definite ideals of civic life and corporate activity, which could make our civic council far more useful in adding to the city's welfare and progress, if only the city fathers,—and mothers, too,—were fully mindful of their duty. As it is, the greater portion of the energy and intelligence of many a member is devoted to canvassing, which, without rising quite to the dignity of an exact science, has nevertheless become a fine art, and results in an excellent practice. The true interests of the city,—in education or sanitation, in finance or public amenities—have accordingly to be left to the tender mercies of the departmental chief and permanent officials, most of whom have never been distinguished, even in the most advanced and enlightened countries, for imagination, sympathy, or initiative in civic enterprise or popular advancement. Unless, therefore, the Councillors as a whole appreciate and define their own ideals of civic welfare and progress, it is inevitable that the story of Bombay's municipal administration will remain an unrelieved record of uninspiring routine.

Unsound Finance

The latest report of the Bombay City administration is no exception to this rule. The Municipal Commissioner does, indeed, attempt a note of restrained optimism while recording the financial aspect of the city's administration. But his only grounds for striking that chord are that four successive years of deficit, abolition of the cotton duty, and the coagulation of international trade, have been followed by a (seeming) surplus in municipal finances, an increase of employment in the city's premier industry and improvement in the trade of our port. So far, however, as the financial surplus is concerned, the budgeted and actual income and expenditure, respectively, were Rs. 331.43 against 319.33, (or a fall in revenue of over 12 lakhs), and 334.26 against 316.19 or a fall in expenditure of over 18 lakhs. The difference shows a credit balance; but it is more apparent than real. As the Commissioner himself has remarked: "Though the surplus made its appearance for the first time after four years of deficit, it was not due to any natural improvement in revenue which on the contrary has received a permanent set-back of at least Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs on account of the abolition of the cotton duty during the year. The loss of this revenue made it necessary to appropriate, for the first time towards revenue, the excess interest in the Sinking Fund amounting to Rs. 2.39 lakhs, and to reduce by Rs. 6.73 lakhs the debt charges by extending the currency of the development loans." This is not sound finance, even though it may, for the tme being, seem to make both ends meet. The main items of the Corporation expenditure are not declining, but constantly rising, despite recommendations of retrenchment committees to revise grades, reduce pay, retrench the staff, economise in stores, and prevent waste. So many interests are at work to defeat any substantial scheme of civic economy; so many pleas are constantly put forward to make this officer an exception in regard to the reduced scales of pay, and that officer a special case for increase of pay, that the wonder rather is why the Corporation finances do not show a very much worse condition. In a recent notorious case, a very high official of the Corporation was granted a spectacular increase in salary,—mainly because, we regret to say, of the ceaseless manoeuvres of a Party in the Corporation officially pledged, not only to rigid economies, but also to the most drastic reductions in public salaries as the only salvation of India's Public Administration! The increase was granted, it is worthwhile noting, in spite of the officer's own solemn agreement to be content for five years with a lower pay, and despite allegations of canvassing of a reprehensible type. Allegations made in the course of a debate may not all be true; but the fact that the officer concerned, or his champions among the councillors have taken no steps to vindicate their conduct is apt to raise serious misgivings in the public mind as to whether everything is for the best in the kingdom of Denmark. And so long as such cases occur,—even as exceptions,—there can be no real economy in the city's financial administration, no substantial relief to the city's taxpayer, no improvement in those departments of reproductive expenditure for which even London has been crying so loud and waiting so long.

Much Remains To Be Done

In the purely routine aspect of the City's administration, the one feature that calls for comment is the increasing amount of outstandings in regard to the rates and taxes levied by the Municipality. Between 1930-31 and 1934-35, the proportion of these outstandings has increased from 10.60 per cent to 11.13 per cent of the aggregate demand. As compared to the preceding two years, the increase in outstandings during 1934-35 is even greater. They amount, without counting those due from Government, to Rs. 31.32 lakhs! This indicates a deterioration in merely routine efficiency, for which the Commissioner provides no satisfactory explanation. The rateable value in the city has begun to show an improvement, which makes this figure of growing outstandings doubly a source of anxiety. Infant mortality continues to be high, though there is a noticeable reduction compared to the preceding year. The Commissioner claims that this high rate is not due to any abatement of vigilance on the part of the City's Public Health department, and takes shelter in the ancient platitude. "It is difficult to combat infant mortality without attacking the more fundamental problems of poverty and illiteracy." But poverty the Commissioner hastens to add in the very next sentence, is beyond the power of the municipality to abolish; and though the evil of illiteracy among expectant mothers is attempted to be counteracted, so far as the care and nature of infants is concerned, it is impossible to escape the reflection that without some cure of destitution in the civic population, these fundamental ills of modern industrialisation in civic life will never be avoided. The Schools Committee has been fighting an uphill battle against the forces of misplaced economy what time salary increases of the type already instanced dance merrily on. The Dean of the Municipal Hospital has been begging for indispensable developments in the institution under his charge,—radium provision, a venereal ward, another for tubercular patients, tonsils department, and extension of the electro-cardiograph room; but, while such occasions for dissipating municipal resources flourish, he would find it easier to cry for the moon, than for these absolutely necessary and unquestionably beneficial improvements in his own institution. On the whole, the record of our Municipal Administration is no occasion to lay a flattering unction upon ourselves.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Exhibition At Pandharpur

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Pandharpur, the well-known centre of pilgrimage, attracts thousands of devout Hindus all throughout the year but especially on occasions when 'Yatras' or Fairs are held. Among the principal occasions to which special sanctity is supposed to attach is the Ekadashi (eleventh) of the bright half of the month of Kartik. On the occasion of the Kartiki Yatra this year, the local public workers connected with the All-India Spinners' and the All-India Village Industries Associations decided to organize a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and the local Committee constituted for this purpose was able to enlist, in this cause the active support of the Gandhi Seva Sangh and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The Exhibition was declared open on 6th November by Shreeyut Gangadharrao Deshpande who delivered a notable address on the occasion explaining the significance of the new movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

10,000 Visitors

Coming as it does at a time when nearly one lakh of pilgrims from all parts of Maharashtra visit Pandharpur the Exhibition has been attracting large crowds daily, and the number of visitors who have visited the Exhibition till now is estimated at over ten thousand. The organizers are satisfied with the response that they have evoked particularly as the crowds that throng the Exhibition have been evincing considerable interest in the demonstrations, the exhibits and the educative literature which together constitute the Exhibition. There are sixty stalls at the Exhibition, fifteen of which are taken up by the Bombay Presidency Health and Baby Week Exhibition which has very appropriately taken advantage of this excellent opportunity of pushing its health propaganda among the rural folk who visit Pandharpur. The Association in addition to having displayed a number of attractive exhibits, models, charts and diagrams has arranged for the display of lantern slides and films daily on the Exhibition grounds.

Demonstration Section

The demonstration section of the Exhibition is undoubtedly the most striking that has been organized in recent years. Handginning, carding, spinning, weaving—these we usually find in all Khadi exhibitions but in addition at the Pandharpur Exhibition there is a very useful demonstration of blanket weaving out of local wool, an industry which is of considerable importance in the area round about Pandharpur. Bangle-makers from Poona conduct a demonstration of bangle making which draws large crowds daily, and the artisans display considerable dexterity in making different varieties of bangles to suit the changing fancy of women. There is a novel type of grinding mill—an improvement on the raised mill used in jails—and there is an oil 'ghani' to be worked by manual labour. Lastly there is a latrine of the type recommended by Mahatma Gandhi as suitable for villages.

A fret work model of Mahatma Gandhi plying the charkha is another attraction for the villagers.

Its Educative Aspect

Among the exhibits those that catch the eye are the samples of yarn spun by different workers in Maharashtra and the cloth manufactured out of the yarn of some of these "self-spinners." There are stalls for the sale of Khaddar principally that produced in Maharashtra, as well of woollen blankets and rugs all hand-spun and hand-woven and coming mainly from Natapute, a neighbouring centre in the Malseras Taluka. The Co-operative Development Association of the Malseras Taluka has a stall where are displayed varieties of seeds and manures suitable for canal irrigations and where hints are given about the methods of agricultural improvement that deserve to be popularized. There are pen-knives of fine workmanship from Malwan and to show that art is not neglected there are about a dozen specimens of the artistic bamboo work turned in the villages of Burma. Samples of paper from Junnar and Erandol and of leather goods made in Dhubapur from the hides of unslaughtered animals are also found among the exhibits. The educative aspect of the Exhibition is emphasised at every stage and appropriate sayings, diagrams, charts, posters, illustrations decorate the entire wall space that is available. These deal with the problem of rural unemployment and rural welfare from different points of views, from the point of view of health and food, that of self-sufficiency in

(Continued in Col. 7).

JAWAHARLAL IN LONDON

Home-Truths For Indians: His Tribute To Gandhiji

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Nov 5.
(By Air Mail.)

When Parliamentary candidates are begging the electorate to go and listen to their oratorical performances without success, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru ever since he arrived in this country is the one man in town who is much sought after for discussions, speeches, private conferences and general chats. Formal invitations are turned into earnest appeals to go to Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Lancashire, Manchester, Bristol, Scotland. They come from Indian and, English organisations and societies. I believe at present he is accepting invitations to speak at the rate of two to three meetings per day. And unlike the electioneering meetings, where candidates have been pulled down from the platform, where only yesterday Ministers are booed and refused a hearing, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru receives a patient hearing. The secret of this attitude of his audiences is their realisation that Pundit Jawaharlal's words are uttered with conviction and that they are stripped of Churchillian swashbucklings. Nor do his speeches suggest an attempt on his part to "Ramsay" his audiences, as the Americans nowadays say in memory of a former British P. M.

Agreed To Differ

On Friday evening he was the guest of the Indian Conciliation Group with whom he had frank exchange of views. There was a vast gulf that divided him from their views on politics and religion but they knew that they had in him a representative of Young India who was in dead earnest of what he told them. So they agreed to differ without condemning him. And it was a treat to listen to the Indian leader on Saturday night when he addressed over 300 Indian students at the premises of Indian Students' Hostel in Gower-street. The President of the Union and his two distinguished predecessors in Office had paid Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru a tribute that only youths could pay to their leader. "This is a momentous day in the history of Indian students here—the largest body of Indian students outside India—to have Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in our midst" declared Mr. V. V. Joseph, who added "we have here to-day the bearer of an illustrious name in the annals of India's struggle for freedom. We have here one whose authority is recognised, one whose leadership is proudly accepted throughout the length and breadth of India. We offer to you, Punditji, a welcome with warmest enthusiasm tinged with humility." And he concluded "we salute the man who has won and who retains the heart of Indian youth."

Higher Youth

Another former president of the Union joined his other colleagues in paying tribute on behalf of his fellow-students. He assured Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru that those who had gathered there to pay their respect to him would take their legitimate part in the national struggle when they returned to India. And Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru received prolonged cheers as he rose to address the gathering.

Panditji introduced his preliminary remarks in Hindustani because as he told the gathering "when we meet our brothers we talk in our own language." This did not mean that he disliked the use of English language, which he said was a good language. In his opinion in the modern world it was a good thing to know different languages. Punditji in a few remarks asked the indulgence of his listeners not to expect of him a discussion of current politics of his country, for, as the audience knew fairly well, he had hardly any contact with the developments that had taken place during the past four years, the period which he had more or less spent in incarceration.

As there were English listeners Punditji then addressed the gathering in English. He said it was a long time since he had left the banks of the Thames after completing his studies in Great Britain. In spite of that long passage of time he was not still old. "I think there is something of that higher youth in me," he said, "and I therefore find it a pleasure to mix with young men and women of my country. For I try to get something from their energy. To my great regret many of our younger people are terribly old in their hearts and in their minds. Sometimes I have come to the conclusion that they are born old. But it is a truism that the next generation will have to come from the youth of a country and I think it is to them that we shall rightly look for the future."

Talked Big

Referring to the tribute paid to him for the spirit of sacrifice and

(Continued on page 11—Col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

IL DUCE'S THREAT

Signor Mussolini has again made a bumptious and magniloquent speech. This quality of the eloquence is, of course, usual with him. But behind his latest pronouncement there lurks, we fear, something vaguely sinister besides boastful reference to his "achievements" in Abyssinia. "You have", he said, "only seen a small part of the military strength which is ready to defend Italy in Europe, in Africa and everywhere. In one month, two of Italy's old accounts have already been settled." Much of all this may be, and, in fact, is, intended to keep patriotic enthusiasm at fever pitch—Il Duce knows the peril he is in. But there are a number of other accounts, as Italy has been led by Fascism to believe, in Europe, Africa and everywhere. Does he propose to "settle" them and "defend" Italy everywhere, as he has been doing in Abyssinia? What was at the back of his mind? Was Il Duce threatening the world, and especially Britain? It is an interesting speculation.

A HOPEFUL PICTURE.

The statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad on the conclusion of his Tamil Nadu tour has already been commented upon in these columns with reference to the people's great enthusiasm for and unbounded faith in the Congress. But it is necessary to note specifically his experiences in respect of the communal situation in the province. Many will share with him his pleasure at the improved relations between Brahmin and non-Brahmins, between caste Hindus and Harijans, and generally between Hindus and Muslims. The spread of Hindustani, which he noted throughout the 14 districts is a new link binding the Hindus and Muslims in the province. What is still more significant is that he found equal interest in the Congress among the Mussalmans and the non-Brahmins all of whom he found working together in the national cause. This is particularly welcome in view of the anti-Congress propagandists' persistent claim that Congress in South India is purely a Brahmin organization. We are glad Rajen Babu ascertained the facts by coming into direct touch with the people of Tamil Nadu, who deserve congratulations on their commendable solidarity.

DROP THE IDEA.

It is amazing to learn that seventeen villages in Gujerat, now forming part of British India, are likely to be transferred to the Patdi Durbar, which has claimed them. The people of the villages naturally resent the transfer, and at a conference, held at Patdi, on Sunday last, they have protested against the Durbar's claim. The Government of India recently made a declaration in the Legislative Assembly that they would not decide the question finally without ascertaining the wishes of the people concerned. As the people have now publicly stated their wishes, the idea of transferring the villages must be definitely abandoned. As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel remarked in his message to the Patdi conference, the people are not private property to be transferred from one owner to another without their consent.

CALENDAR REFORM.

The All-India Astronomers' Conference, held at Indore under the presidentship of the versatile Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has done well to emphasise the urgent need for reform in the Hindu Calendar. All honour to the ancient Aryan astronomers who, even in the absence of the telescope, made fairly correct observations of the movements of heavenly bodies and predicted eclipses almost correct to a minute. But it is perverse to deny that modern science has made great advances in Astronomy, and it is the duty of the Indian astronomers of the old school to study these advances, if they care more for science than for tradition. The different schools of thought among them should heed the advice of Pundit Malaviya to sink their differences and produce a thoroughly correct Indian Calendar.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

It is distressing to note that hundreds of experienced seamen in Bombay are utterly unemployed. A deputation of their local Union brought this fact to the notice of the Shipping Master and pointed out that their unemployment was growing and was partly due to their being displaced by men from Bengal, though there was no complaint of inefficiency against them and many of them had a record of war service to their credit. The Shipping Master is reported to have told the deputation that as their grievances involved questions of policy, it was advisable for them to make direct representation to the Shipping Companies concerned and Government. The necessary direct representations will, of course, be made and it is to be hoped Government will do all that is possible to safeguard the interests of the local seamen.

THE JOURNALIST'S CREED

I believe in the profession of journalism.

I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that all connected with it are, to the full measure of their responsibility, trustees for the public; that acceptance of lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust.

I believe that clear thinking and clear statement, accuracy and fairness are fundamental to good journalism.

I believe that a journalist should write only what he holds in his heart to be true.

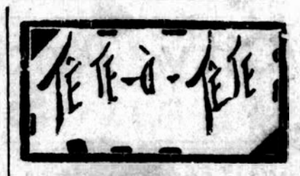
I believe that suppression of news, for any consideration other than the welfare of the society, is indefensible.

I believe that no one should write as a journalist what he would not say as a gentleman; that bribery by one's own pocketbook is as much to be avoided as bribery by the pocketbook of another; that individual responsibility may not be escaped by pleading another's instructions or another's dividends.

I believe that advertising, news and editorial columns should alike serve the best interests of readers; that a single standard of helpful truth and cleanliness should prevail for all; that the supreme test of good journalism is the measure of its public service.

I believe that the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honors man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamour of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance and as far as law and honest wage and recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; it profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international good will ship; is a journalism of humanity, and cementing world—comradeship for and for to-day's world.

WALTER WILLIAMS (DEAN).
(Passed away in August 1935.)



Rome Calling!—Il Duce Shouting

"You have only seen a small part of the military strength which is ready to defend Italy in Europe, in Africa, and everywhere."

This is an entirely new—and, of course, entirely Il Ducian—conception of a country's frontiers. But we earnestly hope Il Duce does not start "defending" his country in all the places at once.

* * * *

A battalion of infantry wearing gas masks marched past Mussolini.

It is not known, however, if the Dictator himself appeared in a gas mask. That would have done him good. Or wouldn't it?

* * * *

By the way why did the infantry march past him with their gas masks on? He was quite silent, we suppose, while taking the salute. Or, perhaps, it was just by way of precaution against a sudden gas-attack!

* * * *

There could be no Armistice, said the Governor of Bengal, with terrorism.

And there we heartily agree. With manifestations of terrorism on all sides in all the world, the celebration of Armistice is a hopeless farce.

* * * *

The case against Italy, says John Hayes Holmes, is unanswerable.

Which is not quite accurate in view of the spirited way Aloisius and Gaydas—to say nothing of Il Duce—have been answering back.

* * * *

Pandit Malaviya presiding over the All-India Astronomers' Conference "exhorted the audience to sink their differences and produce correct and uniform Indian calendar."

While endorsing Panditji's appeal we hope he would not restrict this wholesome advice to astrologers alone.

* * * *

Willingdon Club Gets Ten Years' Lease,
—says a headline.

Willingdon's Club, of course, holds rights in perpetuity.

* * * *

Replying to an objection that the lease of municipal land to the Willingdon Sports Club would throw out of employment the many agriculturists living on it, the Municipal Commissioner said, "no one would be thrown out of work as the Willingdon Sports Club employed a number of men and women and it was possible those who worked on this particular ground would be absorbed in the employment of the Club."

An eminently sensible explanation—as sensible, in fact, as suggesting that if and when the Municipal Commissioner lost his job, no one would be thrown out of work as grocers always employ salesmen and it was possible for Mr. Taunton to start selling cabbages!

* * * *

The main reason for the continued existence of the Democratic Swaraj Party, said Mr. Aney, was to act as a safeguard against Congress going astray.

A sort of a light-house, isn't it?

Light-houses are built on dangerous rocks so that ships may take warning and avoid them.

Or had Mr. Aney Plato in his mind—Plato who said something about learning wisdom from—er—er—the unwise?

* * * *

Women Who Live By Shoplifting
—Headline.

And men who die of paying for it!

* * * *

A new organization called "The Students' Art Society" has been formed in the city.

Degenerate youth!

* * * *

Not In The Quadrangulars!

A cricket team were getting badly beaten on their own ground, and a supporter of the visiting side became very sarcastic, especially about the home batsmen.

"Do they ever score any runs?" he inquired.

"I don't know," answered a local fan. "I've only been watching 'em for two seasons!"

(Continued from Col. 3).

clothing, of the comparative advantages of the various articles recommended by the A. I. V. I. A. over those commonly in use, and lastly of the importance of cow protection in rural economy. A perusal of all of these will itself afford valuable education to the townsman who wishes to interest himself in the promotion of rural welfare, apart from its providing instruction to those among villagers who can read and understand. This too constitutes another striking feature of this admirable attempt at the education of the public in problems of rural health and welfare.

Rome To Retaliate Against Sanctionists

ABYSSINIAN STRATEGY PUZZLES ITALIANS

Enemy, Enemy Everywhere, But No Enemy To Grapple With

ETHIOPIANS WILL OFFER BATTLE ON GROUND OF THEIR OWN CHOICE

(Special Cable)

ROME November 11.

Italians are asking when the Abyssinians will make a stand. Reports from both the northern and southern fronts agree that the Italians are stabbing at thin air, and state that however fast the Italians advance the Abyssinians retire even faster. Italians enter a country denuded of the enemy.

It is suggested that the Abyssinian strategy is designed to draw the Italians into a more difficult country to extend their communications, and hold positions favourable for defence.

It is now believed that Abyssinians in the north are likely to make a stand south of Ambalagi, where reconnaissances indicate that over 100,000 men are concentrating, while in the south resistance is expected in the Harar and Jijiga line.

ITALY AND SANCTIONS

ROME, November 11.

It is announced that the Italian Government presented a note of protest to all countries proposing to apply sanctions.

Government's protest to Egypt against the application of sanctions by Egypt is based on the fact that Egypt is not a member of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

LONG DOCUMENT OF ATTACKS

(Special Cable.)

ROME, November 11.

It is understood that the Government's note of protest to sanctionist powers is a long document of attacks against them on judicial and moral grounds.

The note denies that the League acted justly in invoking Article 16 for the first time against Italy, while not invoking it in respect of the Sino-Japanese and Gran-Chaco wars.

ROME'S REPRISALS

Licence Required For Imports

LONDON, November 11.

Rome's almost complete power to regulate imports and institute reprisals against Sanctionist States has been given by Government Decree, whereby from November 18 importers require Government licences for almost everything they buy abroad, including iron, steel, meat, coffee, cereals, cotton, wool, silk and metals.—Reuter's Special.

"LEAGUE IS DEAD"

(Special Cable.)

LOS ANGELES, November 12.

"Militaristic acts of Japan and Italy must be stopped and they can only be stopped by the American and British Navies", declared Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an interview. He added "the "League of Nations is dead".

JAIRAMDAS ON CONGRESS VENUE

"Readiness Of Other Provinces Does Not Mear Change Is Decided Upon"

KARACHI, (By Mail).

"I do not know if the venue of the Congress will be changed from Lucknow to Agra or to some other place. The fact that some other centres have declared their readiness to organise the Congress does not mean that the decision to change the venue has been taken", declared Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in the course of an interview to the Associated Press. He continued that in view of the comparative shortness of time and the uncertainty of the future developments in the U. P. Congress ranks, there would naturally be a desire to ascertain which centres could take up the burden of organising the Congress at a brief notice. But I on the whole feel that the differences in the U. P. will be composed in the near future and the question of change of venue will not ultimately arise.

DON'T MAKE TOO MUCH OF IT.

"With regard to the present communal situation in the country the trouble is confined to 2 or 3 provinces and there too it appears in an acute form only at a few centres," he said. The report of incidents in the press may give an impression that the trouble existed over wide areas. As a matter of fact large masses of people belong to both the communities passed most days of the year in neighbourly relationship with each other. One should therefore not go away with the impression that they were in daily grip of battle.

LOCAL LEADERS' DUTY.

With reference to the question of steps to be taken by the leaders of the country to compose communal differences, Mr. Jairamdas stated that no appeal to the leaders at this stage was called for. Premature attempts of this nature sometimes spread the differences beyond the areas where they formerly prevailed. In many cases it is best to allow the local leaders to come to working adjustments as has been done on many former occasions. He expected the same result at Lahore.

He was confident, that all the forces which had influence over the situation at Lahore would exert themselves to find a way out of the apparent impasse. The press was one such course; the Government another and the saner elements among the communities, the third.—A. P.

EXPORT DUTY SYSTEM FAILS

London Rubber Circles Criticize Dutch-Indies Govt.'s Action

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 11.

London rubber circles are wellnigh unanimous in praising the courage and determination the Netherlands Indies Government as exemplified by the decision to raise the Export Duty on native rubber by a record increase of three guilders.

At the same time, some are of the opinion that the Government's action is an admission of virtual failure of the export duty system, pointing out that it does not regulate the production, which is really the only effective way of controlling the exports.

It is hoped therefore, that the Government will be confronted with a huge excess of native exports which will redouble the efforts to introduce individual native restriction as soon as possible. Some expect that the Government will shortly decide to purchase further plantation licences.

In October, native exports amounted to 17,000 tons, which is 9,000 over the domestic quota, making the total native excess for the first ten months of the year to 34,000, and since the introduction of the scheme to 42,000.

The total Netherlands Indies exports for ten months are 21,000 over permissible "under regulation."

DEATH OF MUTINY SURVIVOR

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 11.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Kathleen Haynes one of the last survivors of the Seige of Lucknow. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, a recipient of the Victoria Cross.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION TO INDIA

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The Australian Trade Delegation consisting of Mr. R. F. Sanderson (Vice-President, Manufacturers Chamber, Melbourne) Mr. John Thomson (General Manager, (Australiann Farmers Ltd., Perth) Mr S. F. Lynch (Department of Trade and Commerce) arrived here to-day by S. S. "Mu beerra" from Colombo.

They have been deputed by the Commonwealth authorities to get into intimate touch with commercial opinion in India, Burma and Ceylon with a view to investigate the possibilities of opening wider market for Australian products.

The delegation would meet as many businessmen as they could during their stay in India which may extend over six weeks during which they propose to visit Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Bombay and other places. They met members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce this evening. The delegation left for Calcutta tonight. They will return to Madras by December 20, when they expect to meet members of Indian commercial organisations.

The delegation hope to sail for Rangoon from Madras on December 27.—A. P.

Will India Reciprocate?

"As a result of our visit we hope trade relations between India and Australia would improve to the advantage of both countries" observed a member of the delegation interviewed shortly after their arrival.

India exported to Australia about 2-1/2 million pounds worth of goods more than Australia exported to her ports and they (delegation) wished if possible to equalise with India.

The Bay of Bengal ports opened enormous opportunity for imports from Australia fresh fruits tinned and farm products. He added it would be a good thing if India could be persuaded to send a trade delegation to Australia.—A. P.

G. O. M. OF SOUTH INDIA

Vijayaraghavachari And Congress Jubilee

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

As announced a few weeks ago, there is a proposal to celebrate in a fitting manner the Golden Jubilee of the services of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and connected with the institution ever since its inception.

In this connection the following appeal has been issued signed, among others, by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., Mr. K. Srinivasan, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.A., Mr. K. Santanam, Mr. M. Baktvatsalam, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., Mr. K. Bashyam, Sir M. Ramachandra Rao, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, M.L.C., Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayed, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras, and Sir Alladi, Krishnaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General.

"To few is given the privilege of witnessing the birth of a great institution; fewer still are vouchsafed the privilege of unbroken association with an institution of that character; South India has the unique honour of having one such in her midst. Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem has been associated with the Indian National Congress from its birth and earliest days, and in spite of advancing age he continues to take a lively interest in its proceedings to this day.

"HONOURING OURSELVES."

"When arrangements are being made to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress all over India at the end of this year, it seems to us a fitting occasion to extend recognition to the public services of one of our great men, who, for these 50 years and more, has laboured to advance the interests of our country with undoubted patriotism and ability and who happily is still with us. In honouring him, we do but honour ourselves, and to honour him for his public services, it is not necessary to agree with all that he has said and done; in fact it is our desire that the recognition we desire to offer him should be essentially of a non-party character; for while we may differ in politics, we are at one in recognising the claims of public services, dating from a time when political conscousness had yet to be awakened in the country. We issue this appeal in the confident hope that public support will be forthcoming in ungrudging measure from all public spirited men."—United Press.

JAPAN'S ARMY EXPENDITURE

Increase In Four Years

(Through International Information Service)

"The Ministry of War and that of the Marine have communicated the following statistics to us indicating the advancement in Japanese Military and Naval expenditure since 1931:—

years	Army	Marine
1931-32	227,480,000 yens	227,120,000 yens
1932-33	311,630,000 „	307,590,000 „
1933-34	447,680,000 „	403,770,000 „
1934-35	453,220,000 „	488,500,000 „

The budgets of the year 1935-36 and 1936-37, show the following estimates of expenditure:—

1935-36	492,950,000 yens	529,580,000 yens
1936-37	500,000,000 „	700,000,000 „

—"Nichi Nichi", Tokio.

JAPAN'S NEW POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

(Through Internatial News Service)

According to "Nichi Nichi," Tokio, a conference of the superior officers of the Kuantung army as also of the Japanese troops at present established in Northern China was recently held at Dairen, in order to hear the report of the representative of the Japanese War Minister Okamoura, on the new Japanese policy towards China.

Following are the essential points of the new policy:—

(1) It is indispensable in the interests of peace and prosperity that China should co-operate with Manchukuo and should abandon her present policy of counting on the assistance of the Western Powers. Japan as an initiator of this policy should take necessary measures to see that China accepts this principle.

(2) China should recognise the Government of Manchukuo and should make efforts towards the economic and cultural rapprochement between the two countries.

(3) Japan takes upon herself to give help to China and Manchukuo against the Bolshevik menace in the Far East, and expects that China will give all facilities that are required in order to achieve this object.

SINO-JAPANESE TENSION CONTINUES

SHANGHAI: Nov. 12.

There is no sign upto this morning of any further relaxation of the Sino-Japanese tension here.

The Japanese Consul-General has made fresh representations to the Chinese authorities following yesterday's wrecking of a Japanese shop in Nanking Road. Extra Police are guarding the streets to protect the Japanese nationals, while the exodus of Chinese residents from Chapei and Hongkoew continues steadily.—Reuter.

LAHORE ARRESTS UNDER ARMS ACT

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

About a dozen arrests were made this evening in different parts of the city under Arms Act, it is stated for alleged carrying of axes and spears.

Some of the arrested persons were later released on bail.

It will be recalled that swords were recently exempted from operation of Arms Act in the Punjab.—A. P.

Ryder Plays Havoc With Leather

Aussies Pass All Gujarat Score For 3 Wickets At End Of Day's Play

SCORES (1st INNINGS)

All-Gujarat XI	121
"Aussies" *(For 3 Wickets)*	122

AHMEDABAD, November 12.

The Australian Captain lost the toss for the third time in succession when the tourists commenced their two-day match against All-Gujarat on the Gujarat College Grounds this morning. A crowd of about 10,000 people, the largest seen so far, was present when the game commenced in warm weather.

Ryder omitted Macartney, Ellis, Oxenham and Wendell Bill.

The following are the teams:—

Australians: Ryder, Ironmonger, Hendry, Alexander, Love, Allsopp, Leather, Nagel, Bryant Morrisby and Mair.

All Gujarat: S. R. Godambe, (Captain), S. S. Joshi, Noormahomed, J. Sahana, M. L. Prajapati, Yakub Sheik, Harkant Desai, E. G. Hans, G. A. Batasi, M. G. Surti and C. G. Patel.

Leather and Nagel, the fast bowlers of the team opened the attack to Sahana and Yakub Shaik. Sahana had a finger of his right hand split by a fast ball from Leather. Shortly afterwards Sakub was out l.b.w. to Nagel. Incidentally this was Nagel's sixth wicket on this tour. He is the only fast bowler among the Australians who has so far taken any wickets, Leather and Alexander not having had any luck even taming into account the match against All-Ceylon. On the matting pitches fast bowlers have apparently not been coming off fast enough (17-1-9).

Gujarat were no class against a super.or attack. Their first two batsmen held out rather precariously until 12-35 p.m., when in 70 minutes they had made 44 and then their wickets began to fall like nine-pins. Four batsmen were out for one run, Mair taking two wickets in one over. The lunch score was 51 for 5 wickets.

INTERESTING PARTNERSHIP.

Joshi who had never been playing at all like his real self and had had luck to survive easy stumping chance was out soon after resumption, at 56, but Hans and Desai struck up in a most interesting partnership and carried the score to 100 before they were separated. Hans leg-glided Ironmonger thrice in quick succession to boundary and was all time collecting runs very cleverly by means of well-placed shots. Desai employed exactly the opposite methods and hit very hard. Ryder came on at 100 and with his very first ball had Desai l.b.w. In the same over he also dismissed Hans, Mair taking an easy catch at the short-leg and soon after Gujerat innings came to a close for 121.

RYDER PLAYS HAVOC

Ryder took three wickets for nine runs in his second spell returning the analysis of 4 for 14.

The Australians lost wickets of Hendry and Bryant, both at nine when they commenced their innings at 3-30 to the bowling of Joshi and Godambe. Both Sahana and Patel took very fine catches to dismiss these batsmen and cut, drove and hooked with perfect rythm and power. He hit up 21 in 18 minutes and when the teams adjourned for tea the Australians had made 43 in half an hour.

HOME SCORE PASSED

For the loss of Allsopp's wicket the Australians passed the Home total before drawing of stumps. Allsopp playing as vigorously as ever scored 12 out of 13 and added in ten minutes on resumption and then fell the fourth l.b.w. victim of the day. The partnership between Morrisby and Ryder which followed was unbroken till the end. It produced probably the finest brand of cricket seen from any Australian pair during the tour so far. Both are great drivers and Morrisby is artistic and correct in all he does. With the last stroke of the day, Morrisby reached his individual 50 in 90 minutes. He gave a chance in slips when at 17.

At the end of the day's play the Australians had made 122 for 3 wickets.

ALL-GUJARAT: (1st Innings).

Shaikh lbw. b Nagel	9
Sahana b Mair	11
Batasi c Love b Mair	0
Godambe c Nagel b Ryder	0
Prajapati st. Love b Mair	0
S. S. Joshi b Ironmonger	27
Hans c Mair, b Ryder	33
Desai l.b.w. b Ryder	21
Surti l.b.w. b Ryder	4
Patel b Leather	5
Noor Mahomed (not out)	0
Extras	8
Total	121

AUSSIES (1st Innings)

Hendy c Sahana, b Joshi	6
Bryant c Patel, b Godambe ..	2
Morrisby (not out)	50
Allsopp l.b.w. b Noor Mahomed	33
Ryder (not out)	28
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	7.3	1	18	1
Nagel	10	5	18	1
Alexander	5	1	8	0
Ironmonger	9	3	26	1
Mair	13	3	29	3
Ryder	6	2	14	4

Fall of wickets:—1|7, 2|44, 3|44, 4|45, 5|45, 6|56, 7|102, 8|103, 9|121, 10|121.

GUM TREES FOR PALESTINE

Australian Jews' Jubilee Gift

Australian Jewry has successfully organised a fund to provide 10,000 Australian trees, mostly eucalypts for planting in Palestine. Jews throughout the Empire are combining to plant a forest there to commemorate the King's Jubilee, and this is Australia's contribution. Although the eucalypt, or gum tree, which is a survival of prehistoric flora, survived only in Australia, it has been found to thrive in warm and moderately warm climated elsewhere, when transplanted. They now grow in California, and in Mediterranean countries, and have even been planted at Addis Ababa in Abyssinia. Some varieties grow to a tremendous height, but all of them shed their bark and remain in full leaf all the year.

ENGLISH EXAMINATION CENTRE IN GERMANY

Cambridge University has appointed Dr. J. Muller's School in Marburg, Germany, as a centre for examination for the School Certificate, the Junior and Higher School Certificate, the Certificate of proficiency in English and the Certificate of Proficiency in Modern Languages.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

HERVEY LYNE MURDERED!— APPARENTLY ASLEEP IN THE PARK, WADE FINDS HE IS SHOT THROUGH THE BACK!
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT, INSPECTOR —I THOUGHT HE WAS DOZING!— HE ALWAYS TAKES A NAP WHILE I READ TO HIM!—
DIDN'T YOU HEAR ANYTHING THAT SOUNDED LIKE A SHOT, BINNY?
NO, SIR! ALL I HEARD WAS TRAFFIC!
THE BULLET CAME AT A DOWNWARD ANGLE FROM BEHIND!— SOMEONE COULD HAVE FIRED FROM THAT APARTMENT HOUSE THERE!
MR. MORAN LIVES THERE, SIR— THE BANK MANAGER!—AND DICK ALLENBY, MR. LYNE'S HEIR! BOTH OF THEM ARE EXPERT RIFLEMEN, INSPECTOR!

Land Revenue, Tax Or Rent?

POSITION BEFORE THE BRITISH CAME

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the poverty of India is the burning problem of the day, and I hope any discussion on the subject will not be out of place. In my humble opinion, no correct solution of the problem can be arrived at without taking account of the state of the landed property in the past and at the present. The present state materially affects the economic condition of India. So let us study the past history of India with a view to ascertain whether the State was the landlord of the soil from time immemorial, or it has been such only recently.

Manu, the ancient law-giver of the Hindus, ordains! "Sages pronounce the cultivated land to be the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it." He allows the king to demand a tax on land varying from eight to seventeen per cent, according to the fertility of the soil in times of peace. Strabo wrote that land "descended from generation to generation like private property." In the kingdom of Kerala, Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Vijaynagar, Bednore and Tooloova, the land belonged to the people and the State claimed a light land tax. Vidyaranya, a well-known minister of Kanara thus enjoined on kings: "The king who takes more than one sixth of the produce of the land from the proprietor, shall be deemed infamous in this world, and shall be cast into hell-flames in the next."

In Malabar, the hereditary and proprietary tenure of the real property was denominated 'jenm' or birthright. To know the state of the land tenures in the Tamil country, one may refer to the minute of the Board of Revenue 1818. "While they were respected, land was a valuable saleable property, and the Meerasdars everywhere enjoyed a clear land-lord's rent."

Mr. Stirling in his essay on Orissa, says:—"These chiefs may be safely considered as de facto proprietors of their possession under the native Governments." As regards the rights in the lands of the cultivators of Mewar, Todd says in his "Rajasthan": "The ryot (cultivator) is the proprietor of the soil in Mewar. He compares his rights therein to the a 'khye Dhooba'. (The dhooba grass flourishes in all seasons and most in intense heat, it is not only 'amar' or 'immortal 'but a 'khye, not to be eradicated' and its tenacity to the soil deserves the distinction) which no vicissitudes can destroy. He calls the land his bapoba the most emphatic, the most ancient, the most cherished, and the most significant phrase his language commands for patrimonial inheritance. He has nature and Manu is support of his claim, and can quote the text, alike compulsory on prince and peasant, 'cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it and ordinance binding on the whole Hindu race, and which no international wars or conquest could overturn. In accordance with this principle is the ancient adage not of Mewar only, but all Rajputana, "Bhogra dhanny Rajho, bhomra dhanny majho", the Government is the owner of the rent, but I am master of the land", Mr. Todd explains what Bhog means, the Bhog, or tax in kind as the price for his protection." The claim of the kings was really speaking not the rent of a landlord but a kind of tax. The landholder in Rajputana either paid the tax in kind or rendered feudal services. Sir John Malcolm also affirms the proprietary right of the first cultivator in Malwa, and fixes the right of the king to ten per cent. of the produce.

As regards the Mahratta country, Mr. Elphinstone says: "An opinion prevail throughout the Mahratta country that under the old Hindu Governments all the land was held by (meerasies) hereditary landlords. A large portion of ryots are the proprietors of their estates subject to the payment of a fixed land tax to the Government that their property is hereditary and saleable." "Under the Mahratta Government" says Mr. Briggs, "one fourth of the crop was the maximum exacted." Abdul Fazal, the celebrated minister of Akbar, writes in Aaine Akbar. "In former times the monarchs or Rajhas of Hindusthan only exacted one sixth of the produce from the cultivator." The principle of Sher Shah was to limit the demand of the sovereign to one-fourth of the produce of the grain. "Aryan Akburry."

Akbar no doubt levied a heavier charge, but he reduced the other taxes and allowed the cultivator to pay in kind.

John Briggs concludes in his book, "Land tax in India", "Abundant evidence has already been adduced to prove that neither the Hindu nor the Mahomedan sovereigns ever claimed to be proprietors of any part of the soil, but of the waste—" No Mahomedan princes of whom I have ever heard claimed the possessor's ownership of the soil, his right like that of the Hindu sovereigns was limited to a portion of produce, not fixed in money, but regulated according to the crop." One Mr. Gullam Hussein replied to Mr. Shore: "The Emperor is the proprietor of the revenue, but he is not the proprietor of the soil." Sir George Campbell says: "It the sense then of the right of holding the land subject to the payment of customary rents, I think the private property in land existed in many parts of India from time immemorial. "In theory and by law, the land belongs to him who first cultivated it, and the right of the sovereign's confined to ten per cent. of the produce."

So we see under the Hindu kings and the Mahomedan emperors, the land belonged to the cultivators and not to the State. The holders had the right to alienate their land either by sale or mortgage. The cultivator had to pay a tax not exceeding twenty-five per cent., generally. We must also remember that in those days the tax was to be paid in kind. It varied not with the metallic value of the grain.

I shall hereafter try to show how the change in the landed property came about under the British rule. I shall attempt to point out the effects of the change on the economic condition of the people and suggest some remedies to improve the miserable condition in which India is at present. Yours, etc.,

ALPHA.

A Tax On Bachelors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper I read that a Corporator of the Karachi Municipality is going to move a resolution to tax bachelors earning more than Rs. 100- and between the ages of twenty-five and forty. As one coming under this category and as one who does not accept the purpose of life as one of "feeding and clothing another man's daughter." I request the courtesy of your columns to express my protest against this insidious move. Personally I would rather pay half my salary in tax rather than marry one of the empty-headed, vain giggling and strutting "educated and cultured" kind whose attitude about marriage is one of concession on her side. She is too thick headed to know that it is a privilege from which she gains most. The hard-working honest young fellow really yearns for a home. a wife and children, but he has some sanity too. He does not want to experiment with his life. Assure him that still there are young women who do not see life as an endless show of silk sarees, sex-appeal, cinemas and artificialities. Then nature will do her work.

I am afraid this new move may put ideas into the heads of some of our Corporators. Therefore, I appeal to all who were sane enough to escape one calamity to combine together and be forearmed. Our Mayor himself may give us his support and guidance. —Yours, etc.

"STILL SANE."

Muslim Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the coming quadrangular cricket match the selection of the Muslim team requires a greater consideration and genuine sense of judgment. Especially the vacant place of Dilawar Husein deserves much attention. The Muslims have to find out a substitute who can meet the need in every aspect. It is necessary, therefore, for those on whom rests the reputation of the community to select one who is competent. Various names have been suggested for that post. But, it seems that very little credit is given to one who really deserves the honour. I mean that a real competent player for this job is Faiz Ahmed. The veteran Kath'awar player is a steady bat and can easily add a good many runs to his side. As an opening bat nobody will challenge his superiority. As a wicket-keeper he is equally reliable. I think that he is the only man in absence of Dilawar Husein who can be trusted against the varieties of bowling of the Muslim side.

It is much desirable that the Nawab of Pataudi should create a lively interests, in this game by playing for the Muslim side. The rumour is that he is not going to play. It is earnestly hoped that merely for the sake of game he should lead the Muslim team.

I suggest the following players for the Muslim in the coming Quadrangular match.

(1) Nowab of Pataudi (Capt.) (2) Wazirali (3) Nazirali (4) Md. Nissar (5) Mushtaqali (6) Baqa Jilani (7) Faiz Ahemed (8) Heptuliah (9) Lieut. Md. Husein (10) Mubarkali (11) Kadri, Reserve 1. Peerbhoy 2. Omer Elahi, 3. Baporia.—Yours, etc.,

"H. R. SANI."

Curing Eyesight By Exposure To Sun

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back I read in your paper that a certain Doctor gave a lecture at Madras recuring eyesight by exposing the eyes to the rays of the sun. Will any of your reader give me the address of the Doctor, also whether any harm would occur if we expose the eyes to the sun about 10 to 30 minutes. About a month back I had a continuous slight headache and my eyes got more and more strained as the day progressed. I consulted a Doctor who advised me to change my spectacles. In the mean time I read the article and I began to expose my closed eyes to the rays of the sun about 15 minutes early in the morning at 7-30 a.m. Since then my headache has disappeared as well as I can read throughout the day without straining my eyes. I do not know whether this improvement was due to the exposure. Some of my friends say that in the long run my eyesight would be worse if I expose them to the sun. Will any of your readers give me their experience?.—Yours, etc.,

ERUCH B. PATELL.
C/o Simplex Mills,
Clerk Road, Jacob Circle.

Municipal Tamil And Malayalam Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The condition of Municipal Tamil and Malayalam Schools in the city of Bombay has deteriorated since recently to such an extent that a thorough overhauling is required if they are to function properly in future. It seems that the Schools Committee is giving only a step-motherly treatment to the Madrasi Schools as there is no representative of the Madrasis on the Committee to guide them properly. First of all there is no qualified supervisor to guide and instruct the numerous teachers working in the above schools. In some schools the children are many and the teachers very few and in spite of repeated requests by Headmasters for additional hands no notice of the same is being taken by the Committee on the plea of insufficient funds. If funds are not available I do not understand why instead of maintaining the existing schools properly, new schools are being opened and new teachers entertained.—Yours, etc.,

Y. A. MENON.

Matunga.

Dangerous Curves On B. B. And C. I. R.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While appreciating the faster service, introduced, between Grant Road and Bandra, may I bring to the notice of the authorities, two dangerous and sharp curves on this section. The one, at centre of Mahalaxmi and the other, at north-end of Dadar, when passed over, by a fast train, give severe jerks to passengers and it is no wonder, those sitting, dash against each other, while those standing near the door, are in fear of falling out of train. The recent tragic end, will be recalled, of a school boy, who, while standing near the door, fell unnoticed, out of the train, by the severe jerk at Dadar curve, only to meet his death, later on, by being cut off, by up train. Of course, passengers are at fault when they stand, at their own risks, near the door, disregarding notice boards, but such an accident would not have occurred, had the curve been not so sharp. May I therefore suggest the Authorities either to adjust these curves to their proper smoothness or to fix Speed Restriction Boards, near the curves, just to avoid recurrence of similar accidents.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. GIDH.

Ahmedabad.—Dharmaj, a village in the Baroda District, took a hand in the revival of national games by staging an exhibition match of "Gedi-Dada" on the occasion of the annual celebration of the local gymnasium, Mr. Indulal Yagnik presided.

Motor Bill In Bombay Council

(Continued from page 1).

hicle Taxation Act having a provision such as this. If Dr. Dixit's motion were thrown out, the speaker desired that his amendment, being the next best, be accepted by the House.

"ANOMALY."

It was the opinion of Rao Saheb Kulkarni that the whole clause was an anomaly. It created so many undesirable hindrances.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, stated that the Home Department had been consulted when the Bill was being drafted, as to the rank of the police officer who should be authorised to stop motor vehicles as required by Clause 8. The Home Department suggested that it should be kept open without restricting it to certain officers at present. There were two things to be considered and checked by the police. There were the motor-cars registered in the Presidency and there were others registered outside the Presidency which required to be traced if they came and remained in the Presidency for more than a stipulated period. The question was as to what was the evidence necessary to satisfy the police officer that the tax had been paid; or that the provisions of this bill were satisfied.

As regards the cars of the Presidency the registration certificate would be enough evidence. But as to what should be the evidence which outside cars should produce had not yet been settled.

WHO CAN STOP CARS?

As to what rank of police officers should be authorised to stop cars would have to be decided after some experience. Evasion of the provisions of the Act were common. It might be possible that after gaining experience only Sub-Inspectors would be authorised to stop cars but in the city of Bombay it should be open for all police officers. In the city of Bombay cars are stopped once or twice a week.

If it is found that there was no evasion of the provisions of the Act in the city then the Home Department might restrict the powers to a certain rank of officers. But there was no doubt at all on the question that the police officers should have powers to stop cars.

At the outset it would be necessary to authorize any police officer to stop a car to ascertain that the provisions of the Act had been fulfilled.

The President: How often will the car have to be stopped?

Home Member: As many times as possible. But as the President is aware, it is unusual to do so. It might be done once or twice a year.

President: The whole question is will there be unnecessary harassment?

The Home Member replied there would not be.

ORIGINAL CLAUSE PASSED.

The amendments, one by one, were put to vote and lost and the original clause was passed.

PENALTY FOR NOT STOPPING.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni then moved another amendment to clause 8 (2) of the Act. Under this clause any person failing to stop a motor vehicle when required to do so by a police officer, shall on conviction be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100|- and in the event of such person having been previously convicted of an offence under this Act or any rule made thereunder with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200|-. The amendment was that the fine may extend to Rs. 50|- instead of either 100 or 200|-.

In the course of his speech, the mover of the amendment said that the clause had been introduced into the Act by the Government with a view to get some more money to the Provincial exchequer. It appeared that the Government wanted to recoup their deficit in their budget by imposing heavy fines, in these days of depression. The amount suggested in the clause was abnormally high and the mover of the amendment wanted to reduce it to Rs. 5|-. He said he was helping the Government by suggesting the reduction to only Rs. 50|-.

Th amendment was opposed by the Finance Member and was lost when put to vote.

The amendment Mr. R. R. Bakhale that the amount of fine should be Rs. 100|- was also lost.

When the proposition that clause 8 should form part of the Bill, was put. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale made a spirited speech and asked the non-officials to vote 'en-bloc' against the clause. In spite of the non-officials bringing to th notice of the authorities that the clause would be a great harassment on the public, they insisted on retaining the clause.

HUGE MAJORITY.

The House divided on the clause and 49 voted for the retention of the clause as part of the Act while only 15 voted against it.

The provision in the Bill about the utilisation of the proceeds of the tax, evoked some discussion by a few members.

Sub-section 4 of clause 9 provides that the balance if any of the net proceeds of the tax, after making the distribution to the local bodies which were levying tolls uptill now and the general revenues of the Government, should be entered in a separate account and should be spent in such a manner as the local Government might determine solely on the construction, improvement and maintenance of new and existing roads including roads vesting in, beloning to and managed by any local authority.

"LOCAL AUTHORITY"

Dr. J. A. Collaco enquired if the Bombay Corporation also was included in the "local authority" and on being told by the Finance Secretary that it did, he moved that the word 'construction' be deleted from the Sub-section but failed to get enough number of members to support him.

Mr. Freke, Secretary, Finance Department, next moved the following amendment, to Sub-section 4 of the clause:—

"Provided that such expenditure shall be a supplement to and not in substitution of any funds which would otherwise be expended on roads by the local Government or by local authorities".

Mr. M. H. Gazder supported the Government amendment.

In reply to Dr. Collaco Mr. Freke said that the amount referred to in the amendment as expended by the Local Government would be the amount provided for in the Goernment budget.

Mr. Freke's amendment was put to vote and passed. Clause 9 was also passed.

The amendment of Rao Saheb Kulkarni that the provision in clause No. 10 about punishment which may extend to a fine equal to the total tax payable by the vehicle or with a fine equal to twice the tax payable by the vehicle in the case of a person who has been previously convicted, should be only Rs. 50 was lost.

Clause 10 was also passed the House

The House then considered clause 11, which provided for the collection of the tax due in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved that in that clause instead of "Land Revenue" the words "Toll Tax" should be inserted.

He also moved that at the end of the clause the following should be added:—

"The motor vehicle in respect of which the tax is due or its acessories may be destrained and sold in pursuance of this section, whether or not such vehicle or accessories are in the possession or control of the person liable to pay the tax."

"CRUSHING MOTOR INDUSTRY."

Rao Saheb Kulkarni in support of his amendments said that the Government had no justification to collect the arrears in tax as provided for in the Land Revenue Code. It would be very harsh. It clearly showed that the Government were out to crush the motor industry and help the railways. That seemed to be the intention of the Government in bringing a Bill of this nature before the House.

Rao Bahadur Kale stated that there was a great deal of force in the arguments advanced by his predecessor. It might be of very advantage to Government to collect the tax in the way they had chosen but it would be a great hardship on the public.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, said that he could not understand what objection the non-officials could have to the collection of taxes as provided for in the Land Revenue Code. Such a provision existed in the Entertainment Tax Act and the Tobacco Duty Act. Such a provision was there in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Madras. It was an accepted principle that the State had a prior claim on the people before any others. The provision in clause 11 was a simple one. If the party concerned was honest, he should pay and save further trouble. He did not pay or was unable to pay, then Government which had a prior claim would have to collect it from him. The new Bill was not merely substitute of the toll tax but also the motor

Interpellations

Home Member Heckled On Internments

Alleges That Babu Karim Is Communist Agent

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The adjourned Session of the Bombay Legislative Council met at the Council-Hall to-day, at 2 p.m. with Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi in the Chair, and took up for discussion the second reading of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill.

Almost all the non-officials, excepting the Sindh bloc, were present.

After the new Government Members were sworn in the question-hour commenced.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, replying to a question by Mr R. R. Bakhale, said that Government were aware of the utility of motion pictures as an effective medium of propaganda in education and rural uplift and they were considering the question of adopting cinema films as a means for the development of rural reconstruction.

The grant of subsistence allowance to persons interned in the Presidency under the Special Powers Act was the subject of a series of questions from Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel (Broach District).

The Home Member replied that Babu Karim of Poona, had been asked to abstain from anv act in furtherance of any Communist movement and to reside and remain within the municipal limits of Poona city. No subsistence allowance had been granted to him.

Babu Karim had demanded such an allowance in August 1935. The matter was being considered by the Government.

Government had sanctioned subsistance allowance to the following internees:

Mr. P. Spratt, Rs. 80 per month.
Mr. S V Deshpande, Rs 30 per month.
Mr S V Ghate, Rs 30 per month.
Mr S S Mirajkar, Rs 30 per month.

As a supplementary question Khan Bahadur Patel asked whether Government had any particular proof that Babu Karim of Poona was a Communist agent or whether they had such a belief because he imported certain Communist literature.

The Home Member, after consulting Mr. Knight, stated that they had sufficient proof to say that he was a Communist agent.

Mr. Syed Munavar: Under what particular head of expenditure are the allowances given to the Internees?

Home Member: It is not possible to say off-hand.

Answering a further supplemcntary question regarding the vocation followed by Babu Karim, the Home Member replied: "As far as I recollect it is a butcher's vocation." (Laughter).

The Council then took up the second reading of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill for discussion.

Does Britain Want Tangier?

TO STRENGTHEN HER POSITION IN MEDITERRANEAN

(Through Information Service).

In a speech at the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill recently declared that Britain must strengthen her position in the Mediterranean Sea. How Britain may probably do this, is revealed in an article by M. Albert de Pouvourville, an extract from which is given below:—

"Gibralter: the mountain of Tarik, the Moor, the cloud-topped beacon of Europe has been in English possession for more than two hundred years.

Enormous to consider, impressive to visit, this formidable mountain of canons is to-day no more than a mere bluff.

In these times of sub-marines and 40 knot destroyers, Gibralter can no more prevent any one from crossing the straits.

The Austrians knew this fact, as far back as 1914. It is worse to-day and would be far worse to-morrow.

In order to succeed in closing the Western gate of the Mediterranean it is necessary that the same Power should occupy its two posts. Herein arises the absolute necessity of Great Britain in her inevitable desire to padlock the Mediterranean.

The closing of the gate could only be perfect, if England were an absolute mistress of the soil surrounding it, which unfortunately she is not.

Facing Gibralter is Ceuta. Ceuta is Spanish and for the time being out of consideration.

The only African territory for which England could put a claim, is the International zone of Tangier, i.e. the port of Tangier, the Andjeras and the Cape Spartel.

This is not in front of Gibralter but of Tarifa, which is Spanish and shall remain as such.

In absence of anything better, England's one desire to-day, however, is that Tangier should be under the British.

She is prepared to content herself, for the time being with the diagonal Gibralter-Tangier two hours run for small boats and one hour for the modern ships of war."—"L'Europe Neuvelle," Paris.

TANGIER?

According to "El Magreol," Tangier, the permanent neutrality of the zone of Tangier was recognised as necessary by the signatories to the agreement of Paris but neutrality in the form of defending and fortifying the zone was unfortunately left open.

This journal thinks that the four signatory powers should take a decision in the above matter and prolong the present statute.

The problem has two interesting side-aspects: that of the port and the aerodrome.

The Company which actually possesses the landing ground has objects other than merely commercial. It is necessary, adds that journal, that this ground should come within the neutral zone.

WOMEN'S UPLIFT WORK

Mysore Yuvarani's Appeal To Govt. For Financial Help

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

Her Highness the Yuvarani of Mysore in an appeal to the Government on behalf of the Mysore Women's Conference, which she opened this afternoon, said that village uplift, social and educative programmes in which the Conference was engaged improved the tone of the nation, fulfilling Government's greatest objective and deserved moral and financial support. The Yuvarani emphasised the need for reform of women's education, with the object of giving domestic science and the fine arts a distinct place and providing suitable follow-on courses in the university to enable a girl to earn a livelihood to which marriage need not be a bar.

A girl ought not to seek education for the same purpose as a boy. If it was hard to-day for a boy to find employment it was going to be much harder for a girl. She concluded by laying stress on the importance of nursery schools, scout and the guides movements, vigorous propaganda all over the country with a view to bringing practice into line with the aspiration of enlightened women.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

An earthquake shock accompanied by a rumbling sound was felt here at 3/40 this afternoon. No damage has been reported so far.

A slight tremor was also felt at two this morning.—A. P.

registration fees.

CLAUSES 11 PASSED.

After Rao Saheb Kulkarni had replied, the amendments were put to vote and lost. Clause 11 was passed.

At this stage the Council rose for the day and adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

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MAHATMA MAY VISIT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, November 12.

It is understood, that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Nagpur on January 2 next in the course of his All-India Khadi tour.

He will be present at the "Abhyankar Day" function to be held here on that day.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Evasion Of Sanctions?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
(By Air Mail).

As a result of a mixture of share-pushing tactics and blazing indiscretion, the financial powers of the City of London disclosed during the week the details of just how they are making enormous profits out of evading sanctions and selling to Mussolini the material he needs to press forward the Fascist war against Abyssinia. The story was allowed to leak into the public view as a result of the desire of the traders concerned to boost their own business position by proving how little sanctions affect them. The news came out in the form of a "reassuring" statement from the London metal market, indicating that no one need be alarmed by the thought that the sanctions supported by the British Government will interfere with the activities or the profits of the people who make their money by selling war material to Italy.

Defeating Sanctions

On Wednesday night, while the Government was still making election capital out of its "peace" efforts, there appeared a statement from the metal market. According to this the object of financial sanctions is to prevent the provision of fresh credit. It is not intended that Italy should in any way be prevented from mobilising her foreign assets, or from raising funds by the sale of Italian securities already existing. With the funds raised from these sources, London dealers predict that Italy will be able to secure as much metal as she requires for a long period to come. Sales will not be made direct. They will be made to Germany or Austria, or to some other country which does not propose to apply sanctions, and then be shipped to Italy.

According to one financial commentator, under another provision in the sanctions order, Italian nationals may sell their holdings of securities, whether Italian or foreign, in London, and withdraw the proceeds to Italy, thus enabling them to buy armaments and other war necessaries.

The General Election

Outwardly there is so far little sign of the election in London, but from now onwards till the electorates have exercised their democratic privilege on the 14th instant, the three political parties and their respective supporters, will be flooding the city with millions of leaflets and the rival posters will soon be prominent on the hoardings. The Government parties have already issued some thirty-five different pamphlets and leaflets. These range from a lengthy personal appeal by the Prime Minister to handbills containing only one or two short but catchy slogans in support of the National Government. And according to reports current this morning we will witness a big Tory scare in the next few days. The headquarters in Palace Chambers have already ordered their Tory Agents in the constituencies to get envelopes addressed one for each voter, ready for the Great Surprise. What it is no one knows except a few people at headquarters. Their instructions to the agents are "get the envelopes addressed and prepare to send out the envelopes when we send you the circulars." Of course, they boast that it is going to be a winner.

MacDonald In Danger

But the receptions given to Sir John Simon in Spen Valley and to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in Seaham suggest that the winner will turn out to be a mere whopper. Heckled on all sides, Ramsay's speeches bore the words: "General Election" written all over them. Everything is being promised to everybody if only they renew the National Mandate. Here are a few of the promises galore that he has been making ever since he opened his campaign in Seaham against Emanuel Shinwell. He will not only raise the school-leaving age, but will improve the education given to those at school. The Government will accept more of the financial burden of unemployment and National Labour will give every assistance it can to the claims of the miners for an increase of minimum wages. Similarly his party is pledged to the changes in the administration of the Means Test. Mr. MacDonald is assuring his constituents that peace will continue to be his supreme concern and he regards the League of Nations as the only reliable security for peace which exists at present.

Baldwin's Intentions

However, it seems doubtful if Mr. MacDonald will have any opportunity to carry out his promises, since the electorate appears to have made up its mind against electing him. Even Mr. Baldwin is satisfied that Mr. MacDonald will have to be sent to the Upper House if he has to be provided with a Cabinet seat. At the same time it is common knowledge in political circles that if the Government is successful at the polls on the 14th, Mr. Baldwin intends to effect a far-reaching Ministerial reconstruction which will increase the influence of its purely Conservative section. He is appealing to the country to return the present Ministry to power, but the fact is that the next Government, if the National ticket wins, will be an entirely different kind of administration. Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Tory diehards, is to be brought in. Mr. Anthony Eden—despite Tory headquarters denials—is to be removed from his post as Minister for League Affairs. And Lord Halifax, who is looked upon by his Tory colleagues as a liberal-minded and progressive politician, will resign his portfolio after the election. Knowing that two of his chief supporters in the Government, Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, are likely to be turned out by their constituents, Mr. Baldwin is deluding the electors by asking them to re-elect the Government on its present basis. The fact is that if it wins the Government will be reconstructed in such a way that its most conciliatory and progressive Ministers now occupying "key" offices will be removed altogether or be transferred to departments where their liberal-mindedness will be completely negatived.

Chamberlain v. Snowden

However, it seems likely that one feature of this election will be a running battle between Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Snowden, with Mr. Chamberlain continually not getting the best of it. He has such a fatal weakness for leaving his flank—and his party's—unguarded. A fortnight ago Lord Snowden made deadly play with Mr. Chamberlain's artless reference to the special areas—"Some day, in a few years perhaps, a start may have been made on this problem." And the Chancellor's first important contribution to the Government's campaign was made on Wednesday afternoon, when he addressed the electors of the City of London in a Cannon Street Hall. His audience consisted mainly of business men, who are accustomed the outset of an election to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a defence of the Government's financial and industrial policy. Addressing the electors that afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain made a question-begging reply to Lord Snowden's broadcast and then said, in reference to unemployment, that the Government had schemes, some approved, others in contemplation, which would "keep employment up to its present level or even more." It was no small wonder that this rosy forecast was received in silence by his supporters. The comic part of the meeting was that the walls were placarded with the Government posters, and one of them, a cautionary picture of a rush on a bank, bore out Mr. Chamberlain's horrid warnings of what would happen if the Labour Party came to power. It would be flattery to describe the audience as enthusiastic, beyond the polite minimum due to a popular party leader. We could notice several aching voids which should have been filled with applause and they generally coincided with the moments when the Chancellor should have said and did not say something definite about the Government's domestic plans. Mr. Chamberlain looked down-hearted when he noticed that a large Union Jack was spread about the platform, hung, appropriately enough, upside-down as a signal of distress!

Tories Squeal

But Lord Snowden's broadcast on Tuesday night stirred many memories. He recalled how in 1931 he had appealed for support for the "National" Government and his interpretation of the issues was endorsed by Mr. Baldwin. He, in biting words, described how the foundations of the Coalition were torn up by the Tories in their partisan interests, and, with the same biting qualities of speech as in 1931, he warned the electors not to repeat their mistake. When the Conservatives learned that Lord Snowden, who was their effective ally in 1931, was to give one of the three wireless talks allotted to the Liberals, Mr. Churchill, on their behalf, hurled abuse at Lord Snowden for his recommendation to the electors to vote Labour if they had no Liberal to vote for. One of the Conservative evening mouthpieces went to the length of discovering something Machievellian in the arrangements by which Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Snowden gave two of the three Liberal broadcasts during the week. Calling it a "Sinister" plot the evening paper said that Sir Herbert Samuel's machine had a donation from the famous Lloyd George fund. But it forgot that it was natural for L.G. to finance the Liberal Party's election campaign since he himself was a Liberal. Then Mr. Lloyd George is said to have "captured Sir Herbert Samuel's Liberals in support of the New Deal." But once again it forgot that this happened a long time ago. The Liberal leaders all met and endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's proposals soon after his first announcement of them in the Bagnor speech.

The other conspirator, according to the Conservatives, is Lord Snowden, who, an independent without a party, has been provided with a platform by the Samuelite Liberals to support Mr. Lloyd George and his "New Deal." This, too, is an old story. Lord Snowden was the first statesman in the country to give public approval to L.G.'s plans and to promise it his support. As one commentator pointed out these Conservative critics are like the dramatic critics in the prologue to "Fanny's First Play." Whatever they begin with, they end with "George, George, George," as the dramatic critics in that "anonymous" play ended with a chorus of "Shaw, Shaw, Shaw."

Ll. G. And Labour

However, a large majority of the working class electorate does not take Mr. Lloyd George's opposition of the National Government seriously. This class of voters remembers that only six months ago he was negotiating to enter the same Government which he is appearing now to criticise in most stern language. The fact is that mass disapproval of the National Government is intense throughout the country. Its record on Abyssinia, in foreign affairs in home affairs is inglorious. Therefore when L.G. denounces the Government he can be sure of his applause. This electorate believes that the one practical result of L.G. policy would be to split the anti-National vote, to prevent the concentration of single anti-National camp, and thus to assist the return of the National Government.

CONFLAGRATION THREATENS WORLD

Burma Governor's Armistice Day Sermon

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Speaking at Armistice Dinner to-night, H. E. the Governor observed: "Since the Jubilee there has been striking unanimity among all classes at home in support of Government's determination to stand for the League of Nations and the sanctity of the Covenants and that unanimity has also extended all over the empire."

He added a majority of nations in the world were now determined to show their reprobation of the act of aggression which broke a solemn Covenant by imposing certain sanctions. All these were indications that the world would be swayed in future by the force of moral public opinion.

H. E. proceeded:—"when I spoke last year, the international outlook was full of gloom. During these last two months, we have seemed to be even nearer a conflagration".

Concluding, His Excellency expresesd the opinion that there was a brighter outlook than last year in that the conscience of the world had been roused and England, France and the League were striving for collective security.—A. P.

COMMERCE SEATS IN C. P. ASSEMBLY

Nagpur Chamber Demands Vote For Every Member

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

It is understood that the Nagpur Chamber of Commerce has submitted a representation to the Reforms Officer, C.P. to be placed before the Hammond Committee. In the representation the Chamber suggests that every member of that body should have the right to vote for one seat allotted to Commerce and Industry in the C. P. Provincial Legislative Assembly. The Chamber further suggests changes regarding qualifications for franchise in the Landholders' constituency.—A. P.

JALGAON OPPOSES CONVERSION

Harijan Meeting Appeals To Hindus & Govt. To Remove Untouchability

JALGAON, Nov. 11.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoja, Secretary of the All-India Depressed Class League, who on his way to Indore to meet Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya halted at Jalgaon on the 10th November. A meeting of Depressed Class people was held under his presidentship when amongst others the following persons from the Harijan fold were present:—Messrs. M. K. Kadum, L. R. Kale, T. A. Bhosale, M. A. Bhosale. Municipal Councillor. Gowali. Savarkar.

In his presidential speech Mr. Rajabhoja urged the necessity of unity amongst the Harijans and opposed Dr. Ambedkar's idea of conversion to any other religion as it would not help in any way towards the amelioration of the social, economic or other conditions of Harijans. He, however, expressed himself in favour of completely doing away with the caste system as it existed at present in the Hindu religion.

In view of the coming Constitution and the Provincial Councils under it in which the Harijans would get a number of seats, he said, Harijans should wait for at least ten years before coming to any decision in the matter of conversion. He did not very much appreciate the work which was being done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh as the same was carried on without the least co-operation from the Harijan leaders.

CONVERSION OPPOSED.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That this meeting of the Harijans of Jalgaon does not approve of the idea of mass conversion to any other religion and that in view of the coming Constitution and the awakening of the Caste Hindus towards the grievances of the Harijans it would like to wait and watch for at least ten years before any step in that direction is taken.

(2) That this meeting requests Government and the Caste Hindus to carry on their anti-untouchability work with the co-operation of Harijans only.

(3) That a Depressed Class Leaders' Conference be held immediately to consider the present situation.—United Press.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hydari And McKenzie Asked To Join?

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 11.

It is mentioned in education circles here that Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Minister who has taken keen interest in the affairs of the Osmania University, and Mr. McKenzie, its pro-Chancellor are being invited to join the Central Advisory Board of Education which the Government of India are shortly setting up.—A. P.

MINIATURE MINT AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

The local police raided an alleged miniature mint in Kot Mohammedshaw, a suburb of the city, and captured Chandasingh, a goldsmith, alleged to be preparing counterfeit coins and seized Rs. 150 and 600 moulds. Daulatsingh, another goldsmith, was arrested in a second house, in the act of making coins. The police seized 134 moulds here.—A. P.

Japan Wants Indian Wolfram

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

That there is a considerable demand for Indian wolfram ore in Japan is apparent from a communication received by the Nagpur Chamber of Commerce from a firm in Osaka. The Chamber is understood to have replied pointing out that the products is not available in this province.—A. P.

Hammond Sails For Calcutta

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

Sir Lauri Hammond, Chairman of the Delimitation Committee, and the Secretary left for Calcutta to-day after concluding the investigations into the delimitation of constituencies in Burma.

Interviewed on board the steamer Sir Hammond stated that he expected to finish the report by the third week of January at New Delhi and submit the same to the Secretary of State for India for consideration.—United Press.

Brigadier-General Mills, Chief Military Advisor, Government of India arrived at Hyderabad (Dn.) on Friday last.

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German "Menace" To Indian Market

CAMPAIGN OF EXPORT DUMPING IN INDIA EXPOSED

An article published in these columns on 18th August under the headnig, "New German Menace", has called forth the following reply:—

The author asserts that Germany has started upon a campaign of export dumping and that the merchants of India, more especially those of Bombay, feel perturbed about it. He makes reference, among other things, to the national bounty fund of 1,200,000,000 reichsmarks, which—he adds—makes it possible for German exporters to sell their products at about 25 per cent. below those of their foreign competitors.

He then gives expression to the subjoined train of thought: So considerable a bounty, he says, enables German exporters to completely ignore the cost of production at home and to charge—in the world's markets—whatever prices they regard as a suitable means to oust their competitors. Consequently, the latter are no longer in a position to hold out against the German menace. The new methods make it possible for Germany to charge different prices for exactly the same articles when sold in different countries; and these prices may range—to give an example only—from 15s. in Great Britain and 16s. in Holland to 20s. in France and 25s. in Switzerland. In this way, Germany can undersell her competitors wherever she likes. If, for instance, a certain British product is sold in the British market at 20s., the German importer can sell it there at 18s. or less in spite of the British tariff.

The writer of the article makes a special point of the position of the textile industry and alleges that, in the case of German textiles entering Great Britain, the export bounty is equivalent to 35 per cent. of the selling prices, and that similar conditions obtain in the French and Dutch markets.

True Bearing Of New Plan

Statements such as these only show the lack of understanding with which some people abroad view the difficulties confronting the German export trade.

The bearing of the new German plan upon the promotion of exports can only be correctly appreciated when we acquaint ourselves with the recent development of the German export trade and with the devastating effects upon it of the currency devaluation practised by the countries that are Germany's principal competitors in the world's markets.

Such a policy of devaluation is in itself a policy of underselling one's competitors. How great its effects upon the price level of German products really are may be easily seen when we convert all prices into sterling. On that basis, German prices are now higher by 45 per cent. than what they were in 1931, whilst British prices are 2.4 per cent lower. Thus, the difference to the disadvantage of the German seller is over 47 per cent. of the value of the goods. The corresponding percentage is 49 per cent. in the case of the United States and 53 per cent. in that of Denmark. But these percentages, high though they are, are exceeded by those applicable to Japan, whose wholesale prices are as much as 80 per cent., below the German ones. Even in comparison with the countries belonging to the gold bloc, there is a difference in prices adversely affecting the German seller. It is about 10 per cent. in the case of Switzerland, 40 per cent. in that of France, and so on.

An Average Decrease

It goes without saying that—if these conditions were allowed to continue unchecked—German exporters would have scarcely any chances of doing any business in the world's markets. As a matter of fact, the average prices obtained for Germany's exports of manufactured goods have continually decreased. Calculated on the figures for the first seven months of the year, they went down from 950 reichsmarks per ton in 1932 to 740 reichsmarks in 1934 and to 620 reichsmarks in the current year. This comparison shows the extent to which German exporters had to reduce their prices in order to neutralise the advantages possessed by their competitors. It will be seen that the average decrease comes to about 35 per cent.

Exporters were only able to bear that loss because of the premium paid to them in the shape of the difference between the prices obtained for German stocks abroad and those quoted for them at the stock exchanges at home. Such purchase of German securities abroad—which was effected with the full approval of Germany's foreign creditors—was bound to come to a stop when there was no longer a sufficiently large supply of foreign exchange available for that purpose; and this meant that exporters could no longer be compensated in that manner. Hence, it became absolutely necessary to promote the country's export trade by a system not dependent upon the amount of foreign exchange available. It is obvious, therefore, that the former method of compensating exporters for their losses has not been supplemented, but has merely been replaced by another.

In other words, the bounty granted to German exporters to India is the continuation of a practice that has been in force all along, and only the manner of providing the money has been altered. Even as it is, the handicap to which German exporters are subjected because of the devaluated currencies has only been partly removed. As far as textiles—for example—are concerned, the difference between the German and the British price levels is still in excess of the 35 per cent. bounty received by the German firms.

Attention To Indian Market

It is quite true that Germany now pays greater attention to the Indian market. And why does she do so? Solely for the reason that she is desirous of diminishing the "passive" aspect of her trade balance with that country. She can only increase her purchases of Indian commodities if India purchases increased quantities of German products. The decisive factor in the struggle for the Indian market is the price level; and Germany has no chance of successfully competing with those countries that have devaluated their currency unless she pays a bounty to her exporters.

Such a policy, moreover, is of equal service to India. Now that the German import surplus in the trade with her country has dropped from nearly 32,000,000 reichsmarks in the first six months of 1934 to just over 7,000,000 reichsmarks at the present time, it may be assumed that a state of equilibrium has been more or less re-established. Every additional rupee spent by India on the purchase of German products strengthens Germany's capacity for purchasing Indian products. Statistics prove that Germany, since the introduction of the new plan, has replied to every increase in the sale of her products in the Indian market by increasing her purchases of Indian commodities. During the second half of the 1934-35 fiscal year, the value of the goods she imported from India was 9,900,000 reichsmarks greater than it was in the first half, whilst the corresponding rise in her exports amounted to 8 200,000 reichsmarks. (Both these figures are taken from the official German statistics).

Germany—it must be remembered—is one of the best markets for Indian produce. In 1934, she absorbed not less than 17 per cent. of India's export trade with countries other than those belonging to the British Empire. Almost the whole of Germany's requirements of jute, about 80 per cent. of her imports of unpolished rice, and more than 75 per cent. of her imports of groundnut kernels are obtained from India. The actual quantities would be larger still if Germany's chances of selling her products in the Indian market were more favourable. Her exports to India are no menace whatever to the Indian market On the contrary, they enable India to benefit from the growing raw-material requirements of one of the world's principal manufacturing nations.—"Capital."

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AJMER MAHAJAN'S PROTEST

Opposition To Relief Of Indebtedness Act

AJMER, Nov. 11.

The Secretary of the Conference wires:

About 1,500 Mahajans assembled at Pushkar on November 9 in a Special Conference convened by the local Ajmer Merwara Mahajan Association Seth Bhagchand presiding. The President in his address stressed the need of unity among the Mahajans and said that the proposed application of the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act and Accounts Act to this province was unnecessary as the existing laws fully safeguarded the peasants.

Resolutions were passed condemning the proposed application of the laws to the province and the proposed amendments in the Civil Procedure Code in the Assembly. The conference demanded weighty representation of Mahajans in the Committee appointed for the consideration of the said acts and deplored the attitude of the Collector in refusing the sale of agriculturist land to even agriculturist Mahajans.

NAGPUR ADDRESS TO BOMBAY MAYOR

NAGPUR, November 12.

The Nagpur Municipality has at its last meeting decided to present an address to Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, when he visits this place on November 21.—United Press.

Religion And Caste Now Criteria For Political Divisions

Aney Severely Criticises Congress Leaders At Democrats' Conference

A vigorous plea for the continued existence of the Democratic Swaraj Party was made by Mr. M. S. Aney, in the course of his presidential address, at the Democrats Conference held at Chalisgaon on Sunday last.

Certain members within the party itself believed that the reasons which prompted them to augurate the party a couple of years ago no longer existed and that the time had come when the Congress having returned to the path of sanity, mainly on account of the lead given by the democrats, the party should be wound up. The speaker felt, however, that it was essential that the party should continue to exist, since it had already proved its utility.

Though Congressmen would be reluctant to admit it, no one could honestly deny that the agitation carried on by Democrats outside the Congress fold favouring Council-entry had strengthened the hands of men like Mr. Satyamurti and others within the Congress, who also held similar views. The main reason for the continued existence of the party was to act as a safeguard against Congress going astray once again. Removal of defects in the Congress rather than opposition to it was their central idea.

Criticism Of Congress

It was an unfortunate fact, prceeeded Mr. Aney that the Congress had given up its policy of fostering a spirit of nationalism in the masses,—a policy which had been strongly advocated ever since its inception fifty years ago. Religion and caste which had been so far ignored had become criteria for political divisions. The acquiescence of the Congress into a Constitution based on the admittedly anti-national and unjust Communal Award would only mean the burying alive of nationalism, and even if the Congress would design to do it, they who had the interests of the nation at heart would prevent such action on the part of the Congress. The fatalist mentality that the Communal Award was a "fait accompli" and could no longer be changed was developing in certain quarters, but Mr. Aney failed to realise why, with the history of the agitation against the partition of Bengal before their eyes they should lose hope.

Side Issues

It was also deplorable to find that too much stress was being laid on the means of achieving Swaraj than on Swaraj itself. The other day the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, had in the course of a speech in South India, declared that attainment of Swaraj for India through non-violent methods would be her contribution to world civilization. Several other persons in high command of the Congress also voiced similar views, which led one to suspect that the Congress was engaged not in an anti-British fight but in making an experiment, with the good of humanity all over the world at heart, as its objective. The eclipsing of the political issue and the emergence of Socialist doctrines and Gandhian philosophy only created instability in political thought, and an incessant agitation that the Congress should not lose sight of its objective in matters political was a task which could be undertaken only by a party which, while it owed its allegiance to the Congress, refused to dance to the whims and caprices of individuals.

Referring to the attitude of the Congress towards subjects of Indian States, Mr. Aney said it was mainly on account of Mr. Gandhi that the States' subject were given constitutional status within the Congress. To deny them the right to freedom or refer to the treaties which Rulers of States had entered into with Government, as had been done by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Assembly Congress leader, was not correct. He urged Democrats to take up their case and convince the Congress of its righteousness.

Against Democratic Principles

Mr. Aney next referred to the new constitution of the Congress, and contended that the amended constitution was opposed to democratic principles. It encouraged sectarian tendencies and called for a complete surrender. The promoters of the constitution possibly laboured under the impression that wisdom was to be found only in the Congress ranks and nowhere else. The larger interests of the nation demanded that such constitution should be immediately amended with a view to rallying all nationalists under one flag, whether they believed in the efficacy of use of khadi, or not. Sacrifice without a burning desire to oppose the powers-that-be was, in his opinion of little avail. Everything should be done to encourage the growth of a spirit of optimism in the nation, and he commended Dr. Moonje for inaugurating a school for military training.

Task Before Nation

Concluding, Mr. Aney appealed that, notwithstanding their differences with the Congress nothing should be done which would estrange feelings. Happily points of variance were reduced to a minimum to-day. The nation as a whole was to-day confronted with the task of rejecting the new Constitution It was their primary duty to see that all nationalist parties combined in their efforts to throw out the Constitution, and to that end he appealed to the Congress to rally all nationalists under one flag and form a united front, lest communalists and other anti-nationalist elements might come out triumphant in the elections and do irreparable harm to the nation.

Mr. Aney volunteered to tour throughout the country and exert himself, should the Congress throw out a suggestion welcoming the formation of such united front. (Cheers)

40-HOUR WEEK FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Discussion At 73rd Session Of Governing Body Of I. L. O.

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A subject of great interest to Asiatic workers, discussed at the 73rd session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., which concluded its sitting in the last week of October at Geneva under the chairmanship of Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Government Representative, was that of revising the exceptions applicable to industrially backward countries, provided in certain I. L. Conventions. The I. L. Office's report on the subject, which aimed at extending the protection afforded by international labour legislation to all workers not yet thus protected, provoked animated discussion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Indian workers) emphasised the great importance of this question to the workers of India. He pointed out that the 8-hour convention adopted in 1919 permitted a 60-hour week in India and Japan, that since then conditions have changed and that in India national legislation now limits weekly hours of work to 54. He asserted that in respect of other issues as age of admission to employment, night work, etc., also conditions have altered for the better and that therefore it was imperatively necessary to revise, in the light of altered conditions, the exceptions provided in the Conventions on these subjects. Mr. Joshi also urged that an intensified effort should be made to have States Members ratify more I. L. Conventions.

Mr. Yonekubo (Japanese workers), supporting Mr. Joshi, directed attention to the great social and economic changes that have taken place in extra-European countries and maintained that there was no longer any reason not to apply the same labour legislation in Japan as in western countries.

EXTENSION TO NEW INDUSTRIES.

Another subject which occasioned protracted discussion was the question of the extension of the application of the 40-hour week to new industries. The 19th session of the I. L. Conference held in June 1935, had adopted a Convention on the principle of the 40-hour week, without a decrease of the standard of living of the workers, and had, as a first instalment, adopted a Convention applying the 40-hour week to the glass-bottle industry. The question of similar conventions for public works, building and contracting, iron and coal mines, has been placed on the agenda of the 1936 session of the I. L. Conference. The Governing Body closely studied the possibility of extending the 40-hour week to three more industries—the textile, the chemical and the graphic arts industries.

In the case of the textile industry, despite the opposition of certain employers' representatives on the grounds that the majority of employers are opposed to the 40-hour week and that the 1936 agenda was already overloaded, the Governing Body, in recognition of the difficulties facing the industry and the consequent need for an international examination of its problems, decided by 17 votes to 6 to place the question of extending the 40-hour week to the textile industry on the agenda of the 1936 I. L. Conference. The powerful support of the representatives of the government and workers of the United States who significantly pointed that while the I. L. O. was discussing the 40-hour week, the workers of the United States were already thinking in terms of a 30-hour week, considerably influenced the deliberations.

The following questions were then placed on the agenda of the 1937 (21st) session of the I. L. Conference: (1) Reduction of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding trades; (2) Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry; (3) Public works; (4) The rights of performers in connection with broadcasting and other systems of producing sounds and images; (5) Apprenticeship and technical education; (6) Regulation of certain special types of contracts of employment; and (7) Labour statistics. The I. L. O. will prepare a report for each of these problems, explaining the law and practice obtaining in various countries, and after studying these documents, the Governing Body, at its next general meeting, will definitely decide as to placing some, or all, of these questions on the agenda of the 1937 Conference.—United Press.

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FATHER OF E. V. BOBB DEAD

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

The death has occurred of Mr. E. T. Bobb, father of Mr. E. V. Bobb, the Indian Davis Cup player at his Allahabad residence.

The late Mr. Bobb had been suffering from paralysis for the past 4 years and was 62 years of age when he got the third and fatal attack.

PEACE AND COLONIAL PROBLEM

The Mandate Principle: Principle Of Open Door

The conference on peace and the colonial problem which was held in mail week in the Livingstone Hall by the National Peace Council filled the hall with representative people, many of whom were specially interested in the problem because of personal connections with British colonies.

Dr. Gooch, who presided, pointed out that the conference was non-political, and said that while there would be full discussion no resolutions would be taken. The Abyssinian war had brought the problem into the forefront of our political thinking, and in days to come people would look back to the passage in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva where he gave it prominence.

"We may be sure that the colonial problem is vital and urgent, and that it cannot be ignored or postponed," said Sir Arthur Salter, "when our Foreign Secretary raises it at Geneva. If there is a problem to deal with it is this country that should take the lead. Empire imposes that responsibility on us."

Discussing the reasons why Japan, Germany, and Italy desired colonial possessions. Sir Arthur said some of these reasons were fallacious. They wanted outlets for their surplus populations, but emigration to colonies as distinct from self-governing dominions or foreign countries had always been negligible.

If Italy conquered and tried to colonise Abyssinia that country probably would not within ten years provide an outlet for a two months' increase in her population. The value of colonies as a relief for surplus population was nothing. If the world established a system that enabled countries to exchange their products and services freely there would be no problem of surplus populations.

MADE MORE VULNERABLE

The security of our dispersed Empire during last century was brought about, he said, not only to the navy but to the fact that its economic policy was so little provocative. It was deplorable that at a time when British naval supremacy was gone and could not be restored our necessarily vulnerable Empire should have been made more vulnerable by the abandonment of a policy that used to be one of its chief defences in favour of a system of tariffs and quotas.

Sir Arthur considered that the mandate principle should be extended and that all countries which hold non-self-governing colonies should hold them in a double trusteeship—to the inhabitants and to the world. There should be an international convention, guaranteed by all colonial Powers, ensuring non-discrimination, the participation of consuming countries in control of monopolies, and unrestricted supply to all countries in peace and war, unless the League imposed a blockade against an aggressor. Markets should be free.

"I think it would be both wrong and impracticable," he said, "for Great Britain to transfer such colonies to any of the dissatisfied countries or to any international administration. But I suggest that it would be wise for Great Britain to propose that these colonies should be brought under the mandate system.

Mr. Norman Bentinck, formerly Attorney General to the Government of Palestine, supported the suggestion that the mandate system should be extended to the British Crown colonies. Joseph Chamberlain had described them years ago as "undeveloped estates of Europe held by Great Britain as trustees for civilisation." The mandate system was, therefore, in conformity with the general principles of the British colonial Empire, and Great Britain should be willing to give the lead in offering to turn her tropical colonies—colonies which were not yet fit for self-government—over to an international mandate.

This would not mean that we handed them over to other countries but that we would accept international supervision over their administration, and that we should once more apply the principle of the open door and equal economic opportunities in the colonies for persons of all States members of the League. There would be no question of transferring the native people without their consent but we should have to accept definite principles in the government of the colonies as in the mandated territories. The well-being of the native must be made the first consideration.

We should have to submit an annual account of our administration, and be examined about it orally by the Permanent Mandates Commission. It might be hoped that if England gave the lead in accepting the mandate in her colonies the other colonial Powers, France, Belgium, Holland and Portugal would follow her example.

We should have to abandon the system of Imperial preference in our colonies, at least so far as that would involve giving a preference to British goods over those of other countries. That preference, which meant the closing or reducing of the market in our colonies to the trade of foreign countries, was one of the causes of the present trouble. There seemed no reason why there should not be an international Civil Service in the colonies and mandated territories.

TARIFFS AND ARMAMENTS.

Lord Lothian said it was inconceivable that the world could go on living in water-tight compartments with tariffs and armaments built sky high. That meant war. It was no use talking about collectivism in regard to peace and war and not realising that it was as important to make a collective economic system. Discussing the stoppage of emigration from Europe in recent years, he said that between 1851 and 1913 fifty million people left Europe. From 1900 to 1913 an average of 670,000 people left Italy every year for countries overseas. Now the whole of that movement had been checked. Compared with conditions before the war almost all Asia was now self-governing, and he believed that all countries would ultimately become self-governing and then the colonial problem would be determined.

Lord Lothian entered a caveat against the statement that the interests of the native populations in the non-self-governing colonies must always be the Administration's chief concern, for, he said, "once an emigrant family is domiciled you cannot say that one section of the community is to be your chief concern."

In answer to a question Sir Arthur Salter said that the proposals he had made would not have any substantial effect on Italy in her present situation and mood.

Several of the people taking part in the discussion complained that too little was being said about the inhabitants of the colonies. Professor William MacMillan, one of the chief speakers, said that the platform was always emphasising the question of production and harking back to the share other nations ought to have in the markets. But there was so little to share, for the fundamental problem of the colonies was the poverty of the people.

"We are crying out for consumers," he said, "but the wretched people are living rather below the level of our poorest classes There is no reference to them as consumers and to their need to be able to spend more."

One urgent thing required by trusteeship was that the development of a colony's resources should be efficient and that companies allowed to develop those resources should make a fair contribution to the colony in other directions. A weakness of our own colonies was that in the majority of cases sectional interest —not always white—swayed the executive till it was unable to function If it would be easier to dael with such greedy sectional interests by handing the colony over to Geneva he would approve of it.

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LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH INDIA

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

In addressing the Oldham Chamber of Commerce recently the Secretary of State for India said:

I should be a false friend to Lancashire if I were to suggest that there was the remotest chance of the fiscal policy of India being brought once more under the control of Whitehall. There is no such chance, and we must look to other means for future reductions of the rates of duty levied in India on British goods. Those means must consist in persuading the people of India that the real interest of both countries in the domain of commerce lies in a policy of reciprocity.

This being the position, the Lancashire cotton trade has to consider how this "persuading the people of India" is to be accomplished. In the first place I presume the task of persuading will be undertaken by the delegation which is shortly to sail for India with the intention of putting the Lancashire case before the Tariff Board with the view of obtaining for British textiles a reduction of the heavy Customs duties so that we can have a fair chance of competing with the Indian mills.

The Indian millowners apparently have a powerful influence on the Indian Government, so much so that other and more important interests are subordinated to their protection. In protecting the Indian mills the Indian Government suffers a loss of revenue and the masses of the population have to pay much higher prices for their clothing, whilst the injury to Lancashire in the loss of trade, the closing of mills, and the consequent unemployment has been enormous. No wonder it is said that seats will be lost in Lancashire at the coming election when the Government for the last four years has allowed our largest export trade to be so reduced in the Indian market without taking into consideration the bargaining power we have in the large imports of Indian produce we take free of duties. The opposition of the Indian mills is so strong that I very much fear little reduction of duties will be agreed to and that the policy of persuasion we are asked to adopt will have small able.

The proper course to pursue in my opinion is for the Board of Trade to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of India, as the Board has done with several foreign countries, on a reciprocal basis. With the exception of tea, coffee, and tobacco, we admit all the large imports from India absolutely free, and on these three articles we charge a smaller duty than is charged on the same articles imported from other countries. This being the position with regard to our imports from India, there should be no difficulty in making out a case for mutual free trade, or at least if duties are imposed they should be reasonable.

We have tried persuasion already in agreeing to increase our imports of Indian cotton, but the goodwill shown in the success of this effort has not been met in the slightest degree by the Indian Government. We have done what was asked of us two years ago, and the Indian Government has made no response. The specific duty on plain grey goods which mounts up to 60 per cent on some qualities is an iniquitous imposition and has been the cause of shutting out this class of British goods entirely and the means of closing the largest number of the silent mills.

I believe the only way of obtaining justice for the British trade in textiles with India is to base our claim on the treatment we accord to Indian exports to this country and to state our intention of modifying that treatment if India refuses to reciprocate. Besides our claim for reciprocity we have surely some right to very special treatment from India on account of the benefits it derives from being a part of the Empire. But leaving out this consideration, we have amole claims for better terms on the basis of our treatment of Indian exports.

The London Passenger Transport Board's plans for the gradual substitution of trolly buses for tramcars in its area, is being carried a step further by a proposal to apply to Parliament for powers to erect overhead wires along part of the routes in Central London, where an underground rail has been used to supply current to trams.

JAWAHARLAL IN LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)

services rendered to the country, the speaker said: "I thank you for your affection but we cannot turn ourselves here or even in our country into a mutual admiration society, for we must face our work, however difficult it may be, with courage and laughter." The speaker then referred to the assurances given to him by many young speakers that they would return to India to work for the emancipation of the country and said that it was not a dignified thing to use such language. Unless they knew perfectly well that they could live up to the language used by them they should not use such language. Although there had been no lack of brave sons and daughters in India to serve the motherland, he still thought that many of them did not come up to the point that was expected of the nation. He had a strong feeling in him that Indian students had acted strangely in the past. They had talked big things but had acted little. Similarly it was not a pleasant thing for him to hear "about our work for India" for any man with any measure of self-respect could not fail to realise that it was his duty to work for his country. Punditji added that he did not mean that every young man should forego pleasures of life to which youth was entitled but he could not forget what was happening in his country. Similarly, every young Indian could not forget what was happening in India at the present moment. India to-day was as much manacled as she was in the past. She was suffering as much as she had suffered in the past. What he, therefore, wanted was not a large gathering to talk heroic things but even a nucleus of five students to create a better and different situation in India.

End Exploitation

"With so many issues round about us" continued Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, "what we have to consider is the solution of the problems in India. Let us try to translate our thoughts in facts and realities. The most and obvious problem of India to-day is her poverty, her exploitation. Does that not come to you as a very major problem of our country? If that problem is not solved what is the use of getting other things done? In applying our efforts to the solution of this problem think in terms of independent India, at least of India free from foreign rule. Do not think in terms of Princes' Chamber and Federation or in terms of Round Table Conferences. Do you think India has gone through the fire to make the princes of India the rulers of the country? Or do you imagine that with the process of Indianisation the problem of India is solved? Are we to tolerate exploitation and suffering; To me that is utterly impossible. It is better for us—for the ancient country of ours which has such a glorious past—to be obliterated from the face of the earth rather than continue as a worm amongst the nations. So do your duty, do not follow those who say 'They also serve who stand and wait.' I do not believe in that."

Questions Galore

On Monday afternoon, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was up against an international audience of students. "Intellectuals" as they were, he preferred to answer questions instead of addressing them at length. And the questions came galore from all parts of the House and on a variety of subjects. Most of the questioners were worried about the Congress attitude towards socialism and communism. Some of them wanted to know if Punditji had given his blessing to the Congress Socialist group in India. Answering series of questions, he said that in India to-day there was tremendous clash of ideas and nationalism was bound to be a dominating influence. But it was essentially an anti-imperialist urge. It was perfectly correct to say that the Indian National Congress's backbone was lower middle class and that it had got mass support from the peasantry. The movement in India was likely to develop a large peasant movement and Mahatma Gandhi essentially represented a vast mass of peasantry. The Congress was dynamic and a moving organisation. It was moving towards socialism, though it might be vague and utopian. But the Congress Socialist group was a scientific socialist party with Marxist outlook.

Punditji declared that a terrorist movement hardly existed in India As a matter of fact there was hardly any people who thought in terms of terrorist activity. It was more an individual affair than an organised one.

It was quite conceivable that the Congress might have to face the problem in the near future whether to shed its reactionary past. Or even a time might come when it might be called not merely to shed the reactionary past but to split itself. It was quite possible that some such cleavage might take place, though he was not in a position to say if it would be in the near future.

It was absurd to say that the Millowners were behind the Congress although some of them had exploited the Congress movement for their own benefit. Yet though they exploited the Congress they did not help it financially.

Congress stood by independence. That was quite clear. He agreed that there was some moderate element in it.

What Gandhiji Has Done

When asked about Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the princes and the capitalists whom he wanted to be the trustees of the people, Punditji said that Gandhiji was a very great and complex person. As there was general laughter, Punditji added; "I did not mean that in humorous sense. He has performed miracles in India. We must realise the tremendous change he has brought about in India. The first object of Gandhi was somehow to change the character of the Indian masses. He changed their outlook. He changed their character. India is changed and she cannot forget that it is due to Mahatma Gandhi. He is entirely a revolutionary man of action. He is a dynamic figure and not a statist one. He continues to grow."

"So long as he is alive," declared Pundit Jawaharlal, "Mahatma Gandhi will remain a tremendous personality. Though theoretically he may not be a political leader his influence would always be felt."

Fascism In India

Punditji was of the opinion that a section of the Congress was definitely fascist. It could not help being otherwise as events in Europe must have its repercussions in India. But Punditji thought that real fascism in India was bound to be against British imperialism. It was bound to be strongly nationalist in outlook.

When asked if any of the Princes were fascists, Punditji replied "I know a good many ministers of the Indian Princes are definitely fascists."

Punditji told one of the enquirers that he was in general agreement with the Congress Socialist group which had adopted scientific socialism with Marxist outlook as their goal. Of course, he could not say he whole-heartedly supported it because he had not sufficiently acquainted himself with its work to warrant such a support.

PORT TRUST FOR COCHIN

Delhi Conference To Discuss Sapru's Proposals

NEW DELHI, November 11.

The Cochin Harbour Conference lasted for two hours and reassembles to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on behalf of the Cochin Durbar explained the proposal relating to the executive administration of the Port through a trust in whom would be vested all functions of the Local Government when Cochin was declared a major port.

The views expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are being circulated to-night to be further discussed to-morrow.

29 LAKHS LOAN

The Associated Press understands that when the port trust is created it would borrow Rs. 29 lakhs, as a loan from the Central Government to buy up the Madras Government's interests in the Harbour. This amount will be paid back to the Government of India in 50 instalments by the port authorities.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who is now in Bombay is expected to arrive here on the 14th instant to represent Travancore at the meeting on the 15th, when proposals now under discussion will be brought to the final stage with a view to a revision of the 1925 agreement.

Those who attended the Conference to-day were: Sir Zafrullakhan, Commerce Member, Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, Mr. Spence, Law Secretary, Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, Messrs W. W. Nind and Raisman, Central Board of Revenue, Sir B. J. Glancy, Political Secretary, Mr. Corfield, Joint Secretary, Political Department, Mr. Bracken, Finance Member, Madras Government. Mr. Milne, Officiating Harbour Engineer-in-Chief, Madras, Captain Johnstone of the Presidency Ports Office, Madras, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan, and Mr. T. S. Narayanaiyar, Chief Secretary, Cochin Government.—A.P.

It has been decided to hold the All-India Swadeshi and Village Industries Products Exhibition at Nagpur from 15th December next.

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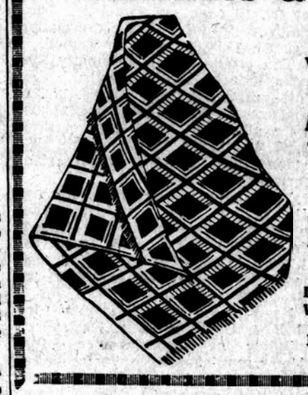

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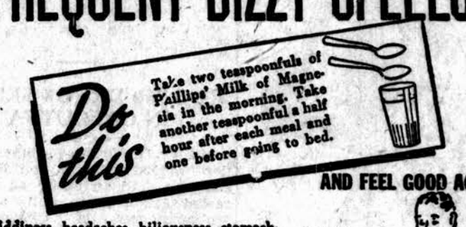
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NAGPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Secretary Appeals For Funds

The Secretary, Nagpur Divisional Political Conference, writes:—

All those who have the receipt books of the Reception Committee and the donations with them are requested to return the same as the accounts of the conference are to be published soon.

It appears from the present situation that we have yet to pay bills amounting to Rs. 1,000. So we earnestly request the public to help us to meet those bills.

The office of the conference in Navi Shukrawari has been closed and the telephone has been detached. Now any information regarding the conference can be had from Seth Poonamchandji Ranka.

All those who wish to send their help to meet out the expenses should send it to Seth Poonamchandji.

The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of Industries and Commerce, Government of India, was entertained at a Tea Party on Sunday afetrnoon by Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan at Mangala Vilas, Mylapore. A large and representative gathering of leading officials and non-officials responded to the invitation.

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after this came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

Now comes the news that recent researches conducted by the Hormo-Pharma laboratories in Berlin have led to the discovery of new gland substances of greater activity and therapeutic value. These new gland substances have been incorporated in Okasa which in its present form is decidedly the most reliable, prompt and sure means of treatment for lost vitality, rundown health, weak nerves, weak heart, weak brain and memory. A few days' use of Okasa will thoroughly convince you that this unique hormon product is what it is claimed to be.

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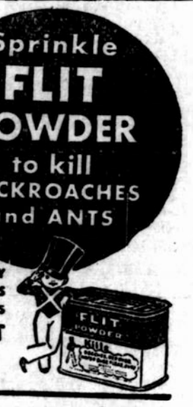

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AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

Dividend Declared

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company held this week under the chairmanship of Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta, Kt., the audited statements of accounts for a period of nine months ended 30th September 1935 were approved and an interim dividend, free of income-tax, of Rs. 0-4-0 per share of Rs. 10 each for 9 months on paid-up capital of the Company, i.e., Rs. 15,00,000 was sanctioned.

The profits of the Company for nine months together with the last year's balance of Rs. 17,732 amounts to Rs. 75,806 Rs. 35,000 were allocated to depreciation fund, Rs. 37,500 for the above dividend and Rs. 3,306 were carried forward.

The Company's working during the period was noted. The monthly units generated increased from 91,970 in December 1934 to 1,12,850 in October 1935 and the monthly income from Rs. 16,191 to Rs. 19,826.

Negotiations for the supply to B. B. & C. I. Railway, Nasirabad military engineering service, for Ajmer municipal pumping and the Beawar town have been started and it is expected that these schemes would mature soon in the near future.

The Company recently reduced the service charges appreciably which was welcomed by the public and the consumers were rapidly increasing. The Company's mains are being extended to meet the demand.

Rs. 3,750 DRUGS SEIZED IN CALCUTTA

Mr. G. D. Hoskins, Superintendent of Excise, Detection Branch, Calcutta, and an excise party, arrested Azizul Khan and another Mohammedan on Chowringhee Road and, it is stated, recovered from them 16 seers of charas and eight seers of opium valued at about Rs. 3,750.

DEATH OF MRS. JOOVEKAR

The death of Mrs. Sushilabai, alias Navalbai Joovekar, occurred on Sunday last.

She was a Congress worker and was imprisoned for over 6 months for flag-salutation at Shivaneri.

She was married to Mr. Schhottoo Joovekar, the well-known social worker in Bombay and was working as mistress in a municipal school for a year or over. Mr. Schhottoo Joovekar started on a world tour by cycle but had to return on account of his wife's illness.

She leaves behind two children.

It is understood that Mr. Joovekar is leaving Bombay again to continue his world-tour to popularise indigenous (Indian) products throughout the world.

Plight Of Railwaymen

The Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, writes:—

I have toured Ajmer, Neemuch, Rutlam, Mhow and other centres on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I had undertaken this tour with a view to ascertain the grievances of the railway staff particularly how the Hours of Employment Regulations have been applied and what have been the effects.

In view of the fact that Hours of Employment have not been implemented in the spirit in which these reforms were recommended by the Geneva and Washington Convention, it has brought more miseries to the staff rather than relief. On the other hand it has been an instrument for officials for taking maximum amount of work without adequate rest.

Formerly those staff e.g. the sweepers of Ajmer, coalmen, washoutmen, loco-pointsmen, barboys etc. who were working before November 1935 only eight hours a day now have to work 12 hours a day without any rest even to take their meals etc.

The Train Examining staff at different stations have to work for 12 hours a day. It is understood that the Supervisors like the P. W. Inspectors, Station Masters, Foremen and Carriage Examiners take serious steps even for minor mistakes just as being late for a few minutes.

No Re-Employment

Though the Administration have given an assurance that their retrenched staff shall be called back for employment, a large number of them are still waiting.

Favouritism prevails in the Carriage Department at Bombay Central. Some staff have to take night and day shift while a few enjoy permanent day duty. They are of the same trade category. They do not get even half an hour's rest for taking meals. They have to work 16 hours (Double Duty) once a week to get 24 hours' rest.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dyanoo Bhawoo, aged 40, a Hindu labourer employed at a shop at Market Road, Bombay, was said to have suddenly fainted in the shop on Monday evening.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died soon after.

As it was discovered that death was due to poisoning, the Palton Road Police are inquiring in the matter.

The Coroner postponed the inquest pending the report of the medical examiner

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The inquest was held to-day on the body of Noor Mahomed Fazal Shah who was stated to have been knocked down and killed yesterday at 7 a.m. at the Bombay Central local platform, while jumping into the live stock wagon of the cattle train.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

While hanging out some clothes at his residence on the 2nd floor of Pathan Chawl, Haines Road, Nithulal Matadin a Hindu aged 25 years, is said to have overbalanced and fallen down sustaining a number of injuries on Sunday at about 11-30 a.m.

He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Hospital where he expired early this morning.

The body has been removed to the morgue.

It will be recalled that on November 5th last, the deceased was seated beside the driver in a lorry No. T 1865 and was proceeding along Mayo Road from north to south when it collided with a taxi No. X 654.

The lorry capsized with the result that Mahabir Dalayasingh got jammed between the lorry and the road.

It will be recalled that the driver of the taxi in this accident was arrested and charged in Court with rash and negligent driving.

Abdul Karim, a Muslim who was charged with causing grievous hurt to Umarkhan Karimkhan on Sunday last, was ordered to be remanded for a week by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day. The complainant is at present in hospital.

Sanatanists Protest Against Dr. Ambedkar's Statements

At a large meeting of the Sanatanists held at Madhavbaug, Bombay on Sunday last under the presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Achutashram of Benares to celebrate the anniversary of Pandit Jwalaprasad Misra of Moradabad who had done valuable services to the cause of Sanatan religion, a resolution was moved by Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya Solicitor protesting against Dr. Ambedkar's recent move against the Hindu faith and his advice given to his followers to abandon the Hindu faith on account of the alleged ill-treatment meted out to them, which was duly supported by various other speakers and passed unanimously.

The speaker also condemned the attitude of the backward classes people in burning the sacred books of the Hindus such as Manu Smriti and others as calculated to create dissentions in the ranks of the Hindu community and faith which was based on the best traditions and culture and the principles of which were not understood by the backward classes and exhorted the Sanatanists not to sever from their faith by such wild attacks hurled against them by "misguided persons."

Gamblers Caught In Police Cordon

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Nowroji Cawasji Ichhaporia and Ferozdin Khambatta were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay today, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each, on a charge of receiving "Satta"-betting on American cotton figures, betting on American cotton figures.

The accused were arrested by Sub-Inspector Pathan, C.I.D., in a building in Bomanji Lane, Fort, while they were accepting betting on American cotton figures.

The evidence for the prosecution was that the accused had devised an ingenious method to avoid detection by the Police.

They kept the front-door of the room, which was on the ground-floor, closed, but accepted bets at a window opening out on to the lane. The gamblers, who were aware of this plan, went through an alley, laid their bets with the accused at the window and passed along to the main road, thus avoiding any undue stir in the locality.

When the raid was carried out the keepers made a bold bid for liberty, but were caught in the cordon that was formed round the building.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution evidence and convicted the accused.

No Support To Imperialist War

A largely attended mass meeting held on Monday under the auspices of the Independence of India League, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Lorry Transport Workers' Union, etc., declared its resolve to struggle against the coming imperialist war.

Miss Maniben Kara, the President, declared that war was inherent in capitalism and imperialism and as long as they existed peoples of the world would be periodically thrown into wars.

Hoare's Scheme

Mr. V. B. Karnik, who moved the resolution, referred to Sir Samuel Hoare's scheme of a round table conference for an equitable division of the economic resources of the world and characterised it—as a conference for the sharing of the spoils obtained by the exploitation of backward nations and their peoples.

Mr. Y. K. Dondvikar urged the necessity of building up a solid united front of all anti-war elements to develop an effective mass movement against the impending war.

In further supporting the resolution Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim related in graphic terms the huge loss in terms of men and money wrought by the last World War.

"WE DO NOT DIE"

Process Of Rebirth Is Continuously Going On, Says Madame Wadia

Puzzling though the title might be to some and provoking to others, Madame Sophia Wadia told her audience at the United Lodge of Theosophists last Sunday evening that the statement: "We Do Not Die" is true. It can only be understood, however, if we grasp the philosophical idea that birth and death are not merely sudden occurrences but are taking place all the time. The processes of perpetual dissolution and perpetual re-integration the ancient Hindus knew as Nitya-Pralaya and Nitya-Sarga.

The seeming violence of a sudden change makes it noticeable whereas we generally ignore the slow and gradual process leading up to it.

QUETTA IS NOT DEAD

Madame Wadia took the Quetta earthquake as an illustration of a sudden cataclysmic change which violently arrests the attention. But side by side with the obvious fact of death, the life-essence is at work. No one can give us the power to see it, but intelligent understanding and application will give us a spiritual vision of life.

Quetta is not dead. All of the life forces which were thrown out of their old forms at Quetta still persist and will reincarnate in new forms and with new names, said the speaker.

Old Iran, ancient Egypt, Chaldea and Greece have gone from the particular spots where they flourished. But on each of those spots is a new civilization. Even though it is a lower civilization than the one it succeeded, the fact remains that the new civilization could not have come into existence there unless the old had abandoned the spot. The glory of ancient Rome and Greece, the splendour of old Chaldea and Egypt, have reincarnated elsewhere and brought about a new civilization in a new place and under a new government. The death of the old was necessary in order that the life of the soul encased in that vehicle might go forward to a better and more suitable form.

USING THE PROCESS OF DEATH

Just as all forms are constantly undergoing change—part dying and another part coming into being—so our characters also are constantly changing, imperceptible though the process is from one day to the other. We die every day and are reborn the next morning. When our old desires and petty notions have died, Madame Wadia said, we have died in a part of our nature and new and better aspirations and ideas can come to birth. The saying, "Give up thy life if thou wouldst live" is often misunderstood. It does not mean death of the physical body. Suicide is the greatest of all crimes and dire in its effects, but the selfish personality must die so that the soul in man can come to birth.

The gradual change that has been taking place in our character and attitude suddenly becomes apparent when some event brings about an awakening and we see that we are different. It may be reading a particular poem or a page of prose, hearing a lecture or meeting a particular individual. Whatever it is that awakens us, it is but the culmination of a long series of changes or the awakening would not have been possible.

PERJURY CHARGE FAILS

Another Aden Conviction Quashed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court to-day quashed the order of the Sessions Judge of Aden directing the prosecution, on the charge of perjury, of Abdul Rehman Nowroji, formerly a secretary of the Aden Settlement a body which exercises the municipal functions in Aden.

The case is an offshoot of the previous case in which Shapurji Sorabji and Joseph David, the Head Accountant and a clerk respectively of the Settlement were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Aden for alleged misappropriation and forgery in connection with a large number of water tickets issued by the Settlement.

Both these persons later appealed to the Bombay High Court which acquitted the former and ordered a retrial of the clerk on technical grounds.

Wanted To Withdraw

In that case the present applicant was called as a witness. In his evidence he stated that the forged tickets were destroyed on the suggestion of the auditors His attention was then drawn to the fact that the dates he had mentioned were a few days earlier than the date of the audit.

The applicant, thereupon, asked for permission to correct his earlier statement, but he was not allowed to do so. Later in his evidence the applicant made another incorrect statement which also he wanted to correct but was refused permission to do so.

In respect of these incorrect statements the applicant was charged with perjury before the District Magistrate of Aden, and the case was stayed by an order of the High Court pending disposal of this appeal.

Idle To Suggest Perjury

In their judgment's their lordships observed that when a witness made an incorrect statement which was irrelevant and when he expressed a desire to correct the same, it would be perfectly idle to suggest that such an incorrect statement amounted to perjury.

As regards the second statement, their lordships observed that it would be risky to order a prosecution for perjury when the evidence consisted of oath against oath. The statement in question was not proved to be deliberately false.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION

Two Candidates Nominated

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

So far the nomination-papers of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. Jehangirji Palanji Khatgara have been received by the Election Officer for the "A" Ward Bye-election, which will come off on the 19th instant.

The polling will take place in the Esplanade Maidan.

BAY DEPRESSION STILL PERSISTS

Heavy Rain Expected Along Coromandel Coast

POONA, November 12.

The Bay Depression is centred this morning near Latitude 9, Degrees North, Longitude 85 Degrees East and local rain has fallen in South-East Madras. The Western disturbance has caused light showers in Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Coonoor 2 inches, and Port Blair and Negapatam 1/2 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Southeast Madras, extend in Malabar, North Madras Coast and Kashmir and along North-west Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will begin along the Coromandel Coast within 24 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.1 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.1 degrees (1.1 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

The Golden Jubilee of the Morris College, Nagpur, will be celebrated on December 9 under the Presidentship of His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces.

COTY FACE POWDER HAS CAPTURED THE NATURAL BLOOM OF THE PEACH

Coty
FACE POWDER
imparts
The Bloom of Youth
Beautifies the skin without clogging the pores

All over the world we hear praise of the long-lasting loveliness of Coty Face Powder, even softer and more clinging than ever—literally giving to women the bloom of the peach. It rests lightly on the skin, protecting and beautifying it. You can obtain Coty Powders in ten shades and eleven perfumes.

Also available in Pressed Form for the handbag—a new and original Coty idea.

COTY FOUNDATION CREAM
The perfect base for the perfect powder, in jars for the Dressing Table and Tubes for the handbag.
COTY LIPSTICK
In 3 perfect shades.

Sole Agents in India
M.G. SHAHANI & Co., Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc.
On Sale at all leading shops throughout India.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-11-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Bhutan, W L Harris, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Galveston, S J Lee, New York via Karachi L Edward.
S S. Col-di-Lana, G Girolimich, Java via Colombo, L T Co.
S S Uhenfels H Dieckmann, Karachi via Bhavnagar L Edwards.
S S Mantai Maru, K Marayama, Kobe via Colombo O S Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Himalaya, E. Chiarini, Trieste via Karachi, L Triestino.
S S Concordia, C Morland Abadan Burmah Shell Oil Co.
S S Bandra, S G Crombe, Basra via Verawal, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Pres: Garfield for American Ports.
S S Strathmore for Europe.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 12.

1 Silverbeach, 3096 Karachi, 16-11 Volkart Bros.
2 Galveston, 3800 Colombo, 13-11 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Trantenfels 3924 Karachi 16-11 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Bhutan 2912 Yokohama 14-11 M M & Co.
11 Tuscania, 10016, Glasgow, 14-11, Grahams Trading Co.
14 Uhenfels 4570, Hamburg, 15-11 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Tairea, 3756, Durban 13-11, M M & Co.
16 Strathmore 14144 London 23-11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Mantai Maru 4259 Karachi 13-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1893, Basra, 13-11, M M and Co.
6 Halderi 912, Karachi 14-11 S Hassun & Co.
7 Garbeta, 3204 Bhavnagar 12-11 M M & Co.
10-11 Hadiotio 2639 NF, NF Scindia S N Co.
15 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast 13-11 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Irrawadi 634 NF NF B S N Co.
B Subadar 3397 Rangoon 16-11 T Morrison & Co.
D/E Jalaveera 3089 Moulmein 13-11 Scindia S N Co.
F Lalita 283 M'Coast 14-11 Malabar Steamship & Co.
G Hashemi 298, M'Coast 12-11 S Hassum and Co.
M Alavi 2161 NF NF T Morrison & Co.
P Jehangir 2157 Mauritius 16-11 T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM.

Maloja, P and O S N Co.
Naldera 14-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 10-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 21-11, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Behar, 22-11 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla, 15-11, K Nixon and Co.
Clan Macbean 23-11 J. Finlay Co.
Elysia, 20-11, Graham's Trading Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra, 21-11 L Triestino.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Mirzapore 11-11, M M and Co.
Mayebashi Maru 15-11 N Y Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru 18-11 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11 N Y Kaisha
Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 24-11 O S Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

President , Garfield 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Mobile 25-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Evansville 7-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Polk 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varela 13-11, M M and Co.
Bamora 14-11, M M and Co.
Vasna 23-11 M M & Co.
Bankura 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanjia, 16-11, M M and Co. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Cathay 16-11 P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 23-11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN

Tairea, 13-11, M M and Co.
Karanjia, 27-11, M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 21-11, L Triestino.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita, 11-11, M M and Co.
Bandra 13-11, M M & Co.
Varsova 14-11 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 14-11, Grahams Trading Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Shunko Maru 8-11, O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 10-11, M M & Co.
Ranchi 1-11, P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 21-11, N Y Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru 23-11, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Italy Maru 30-11, N Y Kaisha.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Silverbeech 12-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 2-11, L Edwards.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Hashemi	8-11-35
S.S. Nawab	8-11-35
S.S. Saraswati	8-11-35
S.S. Kalavati	9-11-35
S.S. Victoria	8-11-35
S.S. Himalaya	8-11-35

Christmas And New Year Mails

Latest Dates On Which Correspondence And Letters To Foreign Countries Can Be Dispatched

Below are shown the latest dates on which correspondence and parcels, for certain foreign countries and places, can, under ordinary circumstances, be dispatched from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The latest safe date for posting of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office.

A postal notice, showing the latest dates, on which Air Mail correspondence for certain countries can be sent from Calcutta, to ensure its arrival in those countries by Christmas and New Year's Day follows:—

Countries of distination.	Christmas Day Letters.	Christmas Day Parcels.	New Year's Day. Letters.	New Year's Day. Parcels.
From BOMBAY (Calcutta two days before for—				
Aden	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Somaliland	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Egypt	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 14	Dec. 7
Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 14	Dec. 7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Germany	Dec. 7	Nov. 23	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Malta Gibraltar	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 14	Dec. 7
Denmark	Dec. 7	Nov. 23	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Norway, Sweden	Nov. 30	Nov. 23	Dec. 7	Nov. 30
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, Finland	Nov. 30	Nov. 16	Dec. 7	Nov. 23
Canada, United States of America	Nov. 23	Nov. 9	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Kenya Colony	Dec. 11	Nov. 27	Dec. 11 Nov. 27	Dec. 11
Tanganyika Territory	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Dec. 19	
Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape of Good Hope	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Iraq (Basra)	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Iraq (Baghdad)	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
From CALCUTTA for—				
Malaya	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Dutch East Indies	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
Siam	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Indo-China	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 7
Hong-Kong	Dec. 4	Nov. 29	Dec. 7	Dec. 5
China	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Japan	Nov. 29	Nov. 20	Nov. 29	Dec. 4

AIR MAIL

The dates on which Air Mail correspondence can be dispatched from Calcutta so as to arrive in certain foreign countries in time for delivery on or before Christmas Day and New Year's Day are noted below. The latest safe date of posting varies at different places, but it can be ascertained from the local post office:—

Countries of destination	Christmas Day.	New Year's Day.
From Calcutta for:—		
Iran (Jask and Bushire)	December 17	December 24
Iraq	December 20	December 27
Palestine	December 16	December 23
Egypt	December 16	December 23
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Territory	December 13	December 20
Portuguese East Africa	December 13	December 20
Rhodesia (Northern & Southern)	December 13	December 20
Union of South Africa	December 13	December 20
Greece (Athens)	December 16	December 23
Italy (Brindisi)	December 16	December 23
France	December 16	December 23
Great Britain and all other countries in Europe	December 16	December 23
Malta	December 16	December 23
Siam	December 20	December 27
Malaya	December 20	December 27
Dutch East Indies	December 20	December 27
Indo-China	December 17	December 21
Hong-kong	December 10	December 17
China	December 3	December 10
Japan	November 29	December 6
Australia	December 12	December 19

S.S. Tuscania 9-11-35
S.S. Jalaveera 9-11-1935.
S.S. Sophie Maru 9-11-1935.
S.S. Halderi 9-11-1935.
S.S. Bandra 9-11-1935.
S.S. Vita 11-11-1935.
S S Tairea 9-11-35
„ Garbeta 11-11-35
„ Maloja (boat) 11-11-35
„ Irrawadi 11-11-35
„ Parvati 11-11-35
„ Netravati 11-11-35
„ Lalita 11-11-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Uhenfels for Hamburg.—58 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co.; 80 bales cotton waste, P D Vora & Co.; 60 bales cotton waste, T Laxmidas & Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 107 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export; 55 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 1330 bales groundnut Oil Cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Antwerp.—59 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co., 110 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 160 bags lactic casin, Medland Casein & Co.

For Rotterdam.—54 bags gram, S M Rajgor & Co.; 66 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export.

For Lisbon.—55 bales cotton, K Gwan & Co.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow.—86 bags groundnut kernels, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton waste, C Jairam & Co.

S S Bhutan for Kobe.—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 202 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.; 308 bales cotton Langley & Co.; 360 bales cotton S Karamshi & Co.

S S Silverbeach for New York.—125 bales jute rag, Patel & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, L O Vora; 200 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For San Francisco.—100 bales cotton waste, L O Vora.

For Halifax.—60 bales cotton waste, P D Vora.

S S President Garfield for New York.—74 bales lamb skins, D Abraham & Co.; 300 bales seed D Abraham & Co.; 1272 bags gum, N Mulji & Co.; 40 bales cotton waste, A L Zaveri; 220 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 550 bales cotton waste P D Vora & Co.

For Boston.—64 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 30 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Co.; 225 bales cotton C Thakersey & Co.

For Marseilles.—80 bags cellery seed, D Abraham & Sons; 1280 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

For Salonica.—70 bales henna powder, D Abraham & Son; 110 bales cotton, C & Thackersey & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Baroda, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—51 bags beans; 570 bags dry dates; 296 bags barley.

From Khoramshar—1251 bags gum; 10 bags skins; 990 bags poppy seed; 299 bags barley.

From Bushire.—382 bags gum; 127 bdls. skins; 64 jottas assofoetida; 228 bags almonds; 14 bdls. goat hair.

From Bahrein.—1904 bdls. dates.

From B'Abbas.—62 jottas rose buds; 76 bags p'seed; 120 jottas assofoetidas; 280 bags dates; 90 bags raisins.

From Muskal.—482 bags dates; 1154 crts. pomegranate.

From Karachi.—2680 bags wheat 84 bales cotton; 152 bags poppy seed; 1225 bags grain; 50 casks whisky; 14 bags fish manure; 150 bags atta.

S S Subedar T M & Co., from Samarang.—100 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya.—16536 bags sugar.

From Batavia.—290 bags black pepper.

From Oostheven.—700 bags black pepper.

From Cochin.—51 bales rubber; 19 bags coffee; 503 bdls. coir ropes 24 quarters tea.

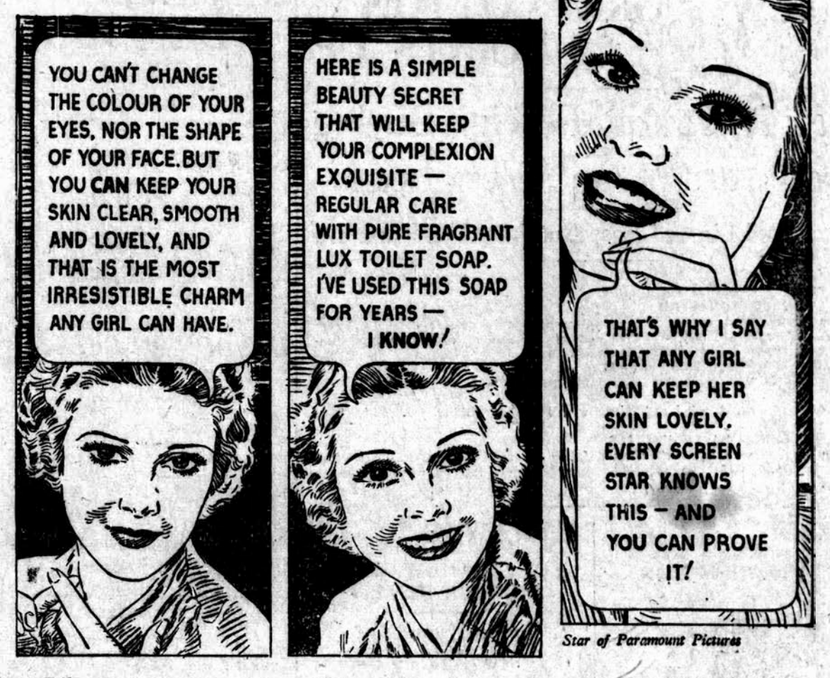
From Calicut.—100 bales cotton; 170 quarters tea.

S S Goldengate, Agents, Scindia S N Co., from Moulmein.—3282 bags rice; 48 bags white beans; 13839 bdls. teakwood; 67056 pieces; teak wood.

From Rangoon.—8499 bags rice; 199 badls tin plates; 16 cases butter.

From Cochin.—575 bags cocoanuts; 264 bdls c. ropes.

"The most irresistible charm of all"
by Elissa Landi


YOU CAN'T CHANGE THE COLOUR OF YOUR EYES, NOR THE SHAPE OF YOUR FACE. BUT YOU CAN KEEP YOUR SKIN CLEAR, SMOOTH AND LOVELY, AND THAT IS THE MOST IRRESISTIBLE CHARM ANY GIRL CAN HAVE.
HERE IS A SIMPLE BEAUTY SECRET THAT WILL KEEP YOUR COMPLEXION EXQUISITE — REGULAR CARE WITH PURE FRAGRANT LUX TOILET SOAP. I'VE USED THIS SOAP FOR YEARS — I KNOW!
THAT'S WHY I SAY THAT ANY GIRL CAN KEEP HER SKIN LOVELY. EVERY SCREEN STAR KNOWS THIS — AND YOU CAN PROVE IT!

Star of Paramount Pictures

You have read Elissa Landi's opinion of Lux Toilet Soap. 846 out of the leading 857 film stars in Hollywood and England agree with her. They know the fragrant soap will protect their beauty. The rich, luxurious lather of Lux Toilet Soap quickly and completely dissolves the impurities which collect on the surface and in the pores of the skin and which can absolutely destroy skin beauty. Women everywhere have discovered this simple beauty secret and are using Lux Toilet Soap regularly.
Why don't you try Lux Toilet Soap too? You'll love its fragrant perfume and its creamy lather. Get a tablet to-day.

LUX TOILET SOAP

M-LTS 363-288A MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

STOCK EXCHANGE OUTLOOK

Weekly Summary

BOMBAY, November 9.

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons have issued the following Stock Exchange Review:—

The weekly statements issued by the Reserve Bank of India showing the consolidated position of all the Scheduled Banks, not merely indicate the extent of trade movements in the country, but give an insight into the probable future course of money rates. According to the latest return, which is for the week ending November 1st, the total of trade bills discounted in India only amounted to 2.73 crores; while the total of demand liabilities has steadily risen to 12|4.89 crores as compared with the 109.81 crores in the first statement of the kind issued by the Reserve Bank, which was for the week ending July 5th, 1935. This shows that the demand for money has all along been on the wane and the trade demand for funds continues to be as sluggish as ever. Under these conditions the prevailing general belief that the present easy money conditions would continue at any rate, up to the end of the year is not surprising. And when further large funds are thrown in a market so glutted, the result has been a general appreciation in the values of all classes of investments. For the moment, the markets have apparently ignored the possible repercussions of the impending general elections in Britain and political situation has for all practical purposes, become a matter of secondary importance. In fact, the situation so far as money market is concerned is such that if the Government intend to float a fresh loan, they could do so at much more favourable terms than the issue of the 3 per cent. 1951|54 Loan, at 96|8 in July last; and it is in the interests of general Financial Policy that when money is cheap to take advantage of the same by floating long dated loans at favourable terms than to go on borrowing in the form of Treasury Bills every quarter. As is well known the total of Treasury Bills outstanding from the 7th December to the 1st February 1933, has now gone over 39-1|2 crores as against the Finance member's budget provision of about 20 crores.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market has been generally steady throughout the week. With the advance of Sterling "Paper" to 96 the rupee issue touched 91-2, but most of the movements during the week were between 93-10 and 94. The difference between ready and late delivery has also narrowed down considerably being about two annas, as compared with the eight annas during the last week or two. This indeed is a healthier sign and local conditions being as described in the preamble a steadier market for Securities could be expected.

The firmness in all the other issues have been well maintained, most of them quoting from unchanged to fairly higher rates than last week. The 3-1|2 per cent. 47-50 for instance, has improved to 104-2 from 103-13 last week end, while the 4 per cent. 60-70 was in request up to 109-2 as compared with the 108-8 last week. The 5 per cent. 45-55 Tax-free issue ruled firm at 113-2, while the 5 per cent. 40-43 improved to 110-5 and the new 3 per cent. 50-54 issue was in demand at well over 2-1|4 per cent. premium. All the other issues ruled very steady at the quoted rates.

There was no change in money conditions, call rates gyrating about 1|2 per cent., with borrowers evincing no interest.

The following are the Sterling quotations, the figures in brackets being those for the previous week:—

3-1|2 per cent. £93 (£95-10), 4 per cent. 48-53 £107-15 (£107-0), 4-1|2 per cent. 58-68 £113-10 (£114) and 4-1|2 per cent. 50-55 £1120 (£110-0).

THE SHARE MARKET.

The share market as a whole made a mixed showing during the week. Textiles were quieter, so were Cements. Steels and powers gathered strength. Utility issues followed the steadiness of gilt-edged securities, while Barring Bombay Burmans and Belapurs, the Miscellaneous Section was devoid of any interest.

TEXTILES:—With the passing over of the seasonal demand for piece goods, the textile trade has slackened and mills are reported to be accumulating stocks. It is true that prices of textile shares have been low enough but in the absence any bright prospects for the industry, it requires more than ordinary optimism to look for substantial appreciation in textile share values. We quote Bombay Dyeings 763-12, Century 226-4, Nagpurs 267-8, Swadeshis 166-4 and Kohinoors 206-14.

CEMENTS:—Reports of the merger proposals meeting with minor hitches continued to damp the enthusiasm here and comparitively quieter conditions prevailed. As we have indicated last week, however, on their own merits selected Cement shares are worth going in for. It is a matter of common knowledge that the consumption of Cement in this country has increased very rapidly during the last 20 years, from 1,51,000 tons in 1914 to 7,81,000 tons in 1934, of which later quantity the Indian made cement consumed amounted to 7,29,000 tons, as compared with a meagre 900 tons in 1914. The consumption of foreign Cement has been reduced to barely over half a lakh of tons. These are tell tale figures and show that the Indian companies could except to be called upon to produce their maximum capacity of output in the not very distant future, as compared with the present basis of about 70 per cent., the actual production of all the Companies in India for the twelve

(Continued on page 2—Col. 7).

WHAT IS POPULARITY?

Is it a question of always looking bright, and feeling bright, able to participate joyfully in everything going on, and being in demand on all sides? Or is it mostly the lively interest which make friendships and attains successes?
In either case Vitality is certainly the decisive factor, and any who feel that Popularity is limited by lack of vital force, should forthwith repair the deficiency with Phosferine. The prospects of success, happiness, and good looks are so often marred by insufficient Vitality, that, in order to get rid of the disability without delay it is imperative to renew body force with Phosferine to give the energy to make chances, seize opportunities and enhance attractions.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Influenza	Gastric Pains	Sleeplessness	Rheumatism	Neuralgia
Lassitude	Debility	Exhaustion	Headache	Maternity Weakness
Brain Fag	Indigestion	Nerve Shock	Sciatica	Anæmia

SOLD IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM BY ALL GOOD CHEMISTS.
PRICES: Rs. 1.4, 2.4 and 3.8.
Proprietors.—PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents:—SYMONDS & CO., P.O. BOX 912, BOMBAY; and 11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 22 POINTS UP

Speculative And Foreign Buying

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER EASY

Wheat And Linseed Easy But Jute And Tin Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened firm despite easiness in outside markets. There was speculative and foreign buying on the reports of continuance of unfavourable weather. The closing tone was firm.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER EASY.

London gold was quiet and silver was easy.

GRAINS EASY.

Wheat and linseed ruled easy. Jute was firm but rubber was dull. Base metals were firm.

MORE INTEREST IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed fairly steady tendency but trading was restricted. Giltedged securities attracted more interest owing to better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

New York, Nov. 12.

MARCH 1936.)

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.34
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	11.47
Difference	+.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	6.35
To-day's opening	6.32
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.35
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 225

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 12.

Despite easiness in outside markets cotton displayed considerable activity with broadening speculative demand influenctd by the continuance of unfavourable weather. Good deal of trade buying by domestic and foreign interests was also in evidence under the influence of which factors, prices rose steadily although at the higher level there was some hesitancy to follow the rise.

Trading in March commenced at 11.34 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and active trade buying by local and foreign interests while speculators also displayed considerable interest with the price rising to 11.36. Thereafter the demand slowed down but the undertone continued favourable.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.47 with a rise of 22 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.41/11.40) 11.50/11/49
January (11.39/11.38 11.44/11.43
March (11.27/11.25) 11.34/11.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American December (6.39) 6.38
American January (6.35) 6.35
Egyptian November (9.23) 9.18
Egyptian January (8.93) 8.87

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 223-12 and Rs. 224. At 10-30 pm. New York futures were 15 points up when Broach A-M. was quoted at Rs. 224.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Jutes opened easier and continued quiet as the session advanced. Business was limited. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous revealed no interesting features. Government Securities ruled slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 99/4; three and half per cent Government Paper 94/7; three per cent Government Paper 83/8 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 109/13 small lot; four and half per cent Loan 1955/60 114/13; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/3; five and half per cent Loan 1935/40 108/14.

Banks:—Central 35; Imperial Fully paid 1573; Imperial Conty 388; Reserve Bank 124/4.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 11/2; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 96/12 small lot;

Loals:—Amalgamated 21/8; Euitable 85/14 small lot; Nazira 6/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Albion 181; Anglo India 392 small lot; Auckland 189 small lot; Bally pref 141; Barnagore 128; Budge Budge 252 small lot; Dalhousie 300/8 small lot; Ft. Gloster 470; Gourepore 645; Howrah 48/9; Hastings pref 119; India 276/8 small lots; Kanknarrah 401 small lot; Kamarhatty 475; National 22; Nuddea 44 cum div; Orient 163; Reliance 70; Soorah pref 115.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 88; Bengal Chemical pref 15/8; Bengal telephone ordy 18/6 ex div; Bengal telephone pref 14/2; Patna elec. 17/12; Indian iron and Steel 8/11; Indian wood products 23; Macfarlane and Co., 4/8; Titaghur paper defd 9/9; Sugars; Cawnpore ordy 35/14 small odd lot; Nawabgunge 142; Raza 119 ex div; Teas: Batali 4/14 small lots; Bishnauth 26/4; Loobah 4/2; Debentures; five per cent 1933/43 Presidency Jute mills 102/8—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	4.92 5/8
To-day's closing	4.91 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.92 9/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.92 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	74.75
To-day's opening	74.75
To-day's closing	74.66
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 and then slightly improved to 4.92 9/16 thereafter declining steadily to 4.92.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.75 and then moved up to 74.76 with a slight variation.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.66.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 12.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 3/16d.	29 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 12.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-4 1/2) £7-1-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 12.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 12.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 1/2)	5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.22)	37.22
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2)	0.92 1/2
London on Milan (60 65)	60.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 66/8, 66/9 and 66/13. The market was very quiet with operators inclined to hold off pending developments in China while London cables also showed nothing of interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/8, 66/9 and 66/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/14/9 and 34/14/9. The market showed very little interest early owing to quiet foreign exchange market but later rates improved slightly on some scattered buying influenced by steadiness of foreign exchange. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 34/15/0 and 34/15/0.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet December 72 5/8 March 68 1/2 prices declined on absence of speculative interest influenced by discouraging foreign cables with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 12.

Chicago wheat opened easy following weakness of outside cables with December at 0.95. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 12.

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/2 buyers £230 1/8 sellers. Irregular) £233 buyers £234 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£18 1/8 buyers £18 3/16 sellers Barely steady) £18 1/16 buyers £18 1/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 9/16 to £39 5/8) £39 1/4 to £39 3/8

Glasgow Iron £70 £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market closed steady."

JUTE.

New Crop November December (£19 7/8 value) £20 1/4 sellers

Dunlop October November (£23 1/2) £23 1/2

Lightning October November (£22 1/2) £21 1/2

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/8 paid and buyers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

January March (6 1/2 paid and buyers) 6 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£10 sellers) £9 15/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal November (£12 7/16 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 1 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 1 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 1 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 10 3
Wheat May	4 10 3
Linseed May	7 2 0

The tone was quiet.

Stock Exchange Quiet But Undertone Firm

SHARP RISE IN TIN OWING TO CONTINUED SCARCITY

Egyptian Cotton Easier Due To Liquidation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Stock Exchnge was very quiet which is likely to continue till after the election but the undertone remains firm. Giltedgeds especially were influentially supported.

In commodities tin rose sharply owing to the continued scarcity of the metal.

Egyptian cotton was easier owing to liquidations but American was practically unchanged.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, November 4, £95 1/2
Tuesday, November 5, £95 3/4
Wednesday, November 6, £95 3/4
Thursday, November 7, £95 3/4
Friday, November 8, £96
Monday, November 11, £96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 12.
3-30 p.m.

Business was restricted but the general tone was steady to firm. Giltedgeds were better on investment demand. Industrials generally were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 22-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/2) 4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 7/8

Musical Industries (26-6) 27-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-0

Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (112-3) 112-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£81) £81

Dunlop Rubber (37-6) 37-6

University Ordinary (32-0) 32-9

Ford Motors (34-3) 34-3

Cable Wires (£7 3/8) £7 1/2

British American Tobacco (111-3) 111-10 1/2

Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-10 1/2) 146-3

P and O S N Company Defd (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Distillers (93-9) 93-9

Bred and Dyers (10-3) 10-3

British Celanese (14-3) 13-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-6) 63-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Western Limited Ordinary (18-0) 18-0

Inter Nickels (£34 5/8) £34 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 12.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£96 1/2) £96 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £108

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115) £115

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Donapo Tea (40-0) 41-3
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-0
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (57-3) 58-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
Goddar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (£72-0) £72-6
Sub Nigel (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
Spring Mines Split Share (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (70-10 1/2) 68-1 1/2
Burma Oil (81-3) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 6-0
Shell Transport (79-4 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£28 3/8) £28 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 1/2) £48 1/2
L M Ford (£18) £18
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£20) £20
London Paris 5 per cent (£131 1/2) £131 1/2
London Board G Stock (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 12.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 57 7/8) dol 58 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 7/8) dol 21
U S Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 47
U S Steel Preference (dol 108) dol 109 7/8.

ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA

Socialists Warn Against The Dangers Of A Conflagration

The Congress Socialists utilised the Armistice Day to carry on anti-war propaganda. Two public meetings were held on Monday by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party with the co-operation of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Press Workers' Federation, one of which was held in the labour area and the other at Chowpaty.

Dr. Ram Mohan Lohia of Calcutta who presided at the Chowpati meeting said that to stop war., it was necessary to stop the exploitation of one country by another.

The speaker referred to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and warned India of the dangers ahead.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally stressed if they wanted to end war they must be prepared to end capitalism also.

The speaker declared that the world war was on the threshold of another imperialist conflagration seventeen years after the first Armistice Day, and it would be a great mistake to minimise the danger of war. Only a few years before the last World War, Norman Angels wrote his famous book "The Great Illusion" to prove that war was most unlikely. The war came and nearly ten million of the brightest young men of all countries either lost their lives or were maimed. The present generation must warn itself in time.

If the war comes, India must make her position clear. She will never rest content till she had won complete freedom and will not agree to stop her efforts for winning her goal, even if Britain was involved in an Imperialist war.

Mr. B. L. Phatak said that the workers and the peasants who are the most exploited section of the people suffered most in wars which benefited only the Imperialists.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas said the Mussolini's adventure in Abyssinia was the direct result of the distress prevalent in Italy to-day. The workers of Italy were feeling restive, and Italian Imperialists wanted to create a diversion and find new markets by capturing Abyssinia.

BIG BOULDERS ON S. I RAILWAY LINE

PODANUR, Nov. 12.

The District Traffic Superintendent of South Indian Railway Company wires to the "United Press":—

"Serious slips of big boulders and earth occurred at Mile H. 8/10 and 11, between Adderley and Hill Grove stations at about 11-35 a.m. to-day.

Through running of trains between Coonoor and Mettupalayam has thus been interrupted necessitating transhipment on the spot. It is thought that about 36 hours may be necessary to set this in order.55—United Press.

MAHAKOSAL ELECTIONS

Provincial Congress Cabinet's Elaborate Preparations

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 11.

The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Working Committee met on November 9 at Khandwa at the residence of its vice-President, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, editor "Karmvir" with Pandit Ravishanker Sukla in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Ravishanker Sukla, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Benimadheo Awasthi, Sayad Ahmed and Thakur Pyarelal Singh, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee.

The Committee framed rules for the ensuing Congress elections to be held on December 14 in the province. The District Congress Committees are instructed to prepare electoral roll and to submit the same by November 20 to the provincial office and the divisional election offices. Nominations of candidates shall be filed on December 2 with the District Returning Officers.

THREE DIVISIONS.

The Mahakoshal Congress Province is divided into three divisions for the purposes of election and each division has been put under one divisional election officer who is given final powers to decide election disputes. The Divisional Officers are: Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi for the Narbada Division, Mr. Thakur Pyarelal Singh for the Jubbulpore Division including the Baghelkhand States and Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta for the Chhatisgarh division. The province will have 45 constituencies (11 urban and 34 rural) some of which are inter-district.

The Working Committee has resolved to celebrate the Congress Golden Jubilee with great eclat.

The President with Thakur Pyarelal Singh left next morning for Nagpur.

Reserve Bank Elections

MR. SHAMDASANI RAISES OBJECTIONS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the Reserve Bank of India for the recording of votes of the shareholders for five seats on the local board for Western India. More than four dozen clerks and officials were employed to distribute the voting papers and direct the voters to vote in favour of the candidates of their choice.

For five seats there were nine candidates of whom two withdrew viz: Mr. Motilal Agarwal and Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji. The other seven candidates were: (1) Mr. Sultan M Chinoy (2) Mr. D. M. Thakersy (3) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (4) Mr. R. P. Masani (5) Mr. P. D. Shamdasani (6) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and (7) Mr. S. K. Mankeshwar.

There are about 14,000 shareholders in the western area and a number of shareholders including Parsi, Muslim and Hindu ladies came to the Bank to record their votes. The counting of the votes will begin from Wednesday morning and the result will be announced in the evening.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S OBJECTIONS.

One of the rules governing the election was that a shareholder of the Bank, who had been registered on the register for the Western Area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election as holding five shares, would have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares would have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes might be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.

Mr. Parasram Detaram Shamdasani raised a series of objections regarding the proxies.

Firstly, the proxies deposited by all candidates, other than himself, Mr. Shamdasani stated, were neither in the form nor to the effect of the form prescribed under clause (v) Regulation 8.

Secondly, the proxies being in the name of "several persons alternatively" attract the duty in respect of 3 distinct matters of proxyship, namely, firstly appointing A, secondly failing him appointing B, and thirdly, failing him appointing C, under Section 5 of the Indian Stamp Act and in respect of such compound document the proper duty would be two annas in respect of each such distinct matter.

Next, Mr. Shamdasani continued, the proxy forms in favour of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw purported to have been duly stamped before or at the time of execution of such proxy forms. But, Mr. Shamdasani alleged, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw: "sent out his printed proxy forms unstamped with a slip attached thereto in the words following, 'A proper stamp will be fixed to the proxy in Bombay." As illustrating this objection, Mr. Shamdasani tendered a proxy form with such slip alleged to have been sent out by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw with his printed circular letter dated the 9th October 1935 to Mr. Kishanchand Detaram (Mr. Shamdasani's brother), who was a shareholder of the Bank duly qualified to vote at this election. The slip on this proxy form in its original condition was pasted rather badly, according to Mr. Shamdasani. That paste had given way, with the result that the slip was detached from the form.

Except the proxy forms of Mr. Dinshaw which had been impressed with the stamps in the first instance or which had been stamped and which stamps had been cancelled by the signatories putting their signatures over such stamps, all the remaining proxies bearing stamps had been cancelled, contended Mr. Shamdasani, not by the signatories of those proxies but by unauthorised persons by illegal means of putting dates or other marks over such stamps with a view to cancel such stamps, a fact which was manifest on such proxies by different inks used in these proxies. The ink used by the signatories of such proxies materially differed, alleged Mr. Shamdasani, from the ink used for such cancellation.

"EMPLOYEES" OF THE BANK.

Fourthly, the proxies in favour of Sir Purushotamdas Thakardas and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were all invalid by reason of their being disqualified to be appointed as proxies to vote for and on behalf of the appointers, both of them being "employees" of the Bank. He contended that no "employee" of the Reserve Bank even though he might be a shareholder, having a right of vote, could be appointed proxy. The expression "employee" was not defined in the Act, but it obviously meant every officer or other person who was in the service of the Bank including a Director or a member of a Local Board. The rule was clearly established, Mr. Shamdasani went on, that the office of a Director was that of a paid servant of the Company. Per James L. J. in Smith v. Anderson (1880) 15 ch. D. 247, 276. Both these candidates had during their Directorate received remuneration from the Bank by way of fees for the services rendered by them to the Bank in attending the meetings of the Central Board and for the Committees appointed by the Central Board.

Fifthly, the Presiding officer was not competent to place a ballot box in the room of any candidate over and above the ballot boxes kept in the ballotting compartment. Such a convenience was unauthorised and had no foundation in law.

Lastly, it was not competent for the Presiding officer to part with the proxy forms (as is alleged to have been done by him) deposited in the Bank or to lend the use of such proxy forms to the proxies to enable them to ascertain therefrom the denoting numbers of the shares held by each of the appointers and these "illegal and ultra-vires" proceedings would invalidate the voting papers founded upon such information obtained by alleged illegal means as aforesaid. Mr. Shamdasani claimed that he declined to look at the proxy forms in his favour for such use although the same were made available to him like all other candidates for such use.

18 Months For Sale Of Unlicensed Revolver

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Harry Turnage was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 19-F of Arms Act for unlicensed possession of one six-chambered revolver and 189 cartridges which the police recovered from him while he was offering the same to a bogus purchaser sent for the purpose by the C.I.D.—United Press.

Hammond Committee Itinerary

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee are expected to arrive in Calcutta on November 14, afternoon. The Committee reassembles here on November 15. Oral evidence will be heard on November 16, 18 and 19.

The Committee leaves for Madras on November, 21, night.—United Press.

BARODA NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 11.

The Baroda College closed today as mark of respect for the sad demise of Prof. Soares. At a meeting it was decided to start a memorial fund and a committee, consisting of Dr. Jyotindra Mehta, Dr. Naik, Prof. A. K. Trivedi and others, has been appointed with Prof. Wadia as its secretary.

It is reported that about two to three proprietors of printing presses of Navsari have reduced working hours from 9 hours to 8 hours and have decided to give holidays on Sundays.

The Central Working Committee of Diamond Jubilee Celebrations meets here on Thursday, November 14. The Diamond Jubilee Fund has now exceeded the figure of 2 lakhs of rupees.

Sit. Abbas Tyabjee is expected to begin his tour of villages in Amreli district next week. Probably Dr. Fakruddin will accompany the Grand Old Man of Gujerat.

Hon. Col. Evans Gordons, A. G. G. of Gujerat States has returned from Mount Abu.

"Khaksars" Carry Out Mock Manoeuvres

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

The Muslim volunteers known as "Khaksars" carried out a mock war on the lines of army manoeuvres.—A. P.

Steady Tone In Shares

Steel And Cotton Shares Fairly Active

ABSENCE OF OFFERINGS

Bombay, Nov. 12.

In sympathy with a sharp rise in Government securities and raw cotton prices; the local share bazaar opened very steady and ruled firm on scattered buying. There was a marked absence of offerings and steady tone was maintained throughout the day.

In view of the recent rapid rise, local operators are not inclined to increase their risks and outside support is moderate; cheapness of money have had its effect and there is abundant supply of money and it is expected that in the absence of employment, these funds will flow to Share Bazaar. The idea seems erroneous as excessive trading is mainly responsible for wide fluctuations in values and often investors find themselves in a precarious position. Instead of getting fair interest on their investments, it is becoming the experience of several investors that without any reason prices are reaching undue levels merely on sentimental and speculative reasons. This fear is likely to check enthusiasm and we think it safe to await lower levels.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 612, and advanced to Rs. 617 to decline to Rs. 613. At this level, there was some buying, and prices advanced to Rs. 627. Later on, the market fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel Ordy. Shares ruled steady around Rs. 154.

Tata Power Shares opened at Rs. 1,532, and after advancing to Rs. 1,540, closed at Rs. 1,538. Andhra Shares were steady at Rs. 1,640, and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 771.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 12

Century 225 230 228 230 229
Bombay Dyeing 770 773 771 775 771
Kohinoor 208 210 208/12
Central India 273 272 275 277
New Great 135
Simplex 76/4 75/10
Swadeshi 168 170 168
Bundi X.D. 33/4 33/8 33/4
I Cement 443 445 441 442 435 440
Punjab 23/6 23/1 23/2
Shahabad 471 469
Andhra 1630 1635 1640
Tata Hydro 162 164/6
Tata Power 1532 1530 1538 1540 1533 1538
T Steel Defd 612 617 613 627 621 625 626
T Steel Ord 153/8 154 154/8 153/12 154/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 159
Bellapur 350 345 346/14
B Steam 283 284
B Burma 410 413 417 415

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, November 12.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	771 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	229 5
100	Central	277 8
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	136 4
100	Gokak	178 12
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	77 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	208 12
250	Laxmi	677 8
100	Madhavji	7 2
50	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	135 10
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	75 10
100	Swadeshi	168 12
100	Swan	110 10
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	35 10
500	Imperial	1535 0
125-50	Im. Con.	390 0
50-100	India	125 4
100	Reserve Bank	125 4
5	Union	5 5

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33-4-X.D.
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	440 0
40	Katni Def	1850 0
100	Katni Ord.	365 0
75	Okha	248 2
10	Punjab	23 12
100	Shahabad	469 6
70	United	114 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	40 6
200	Oriental	4375 0
10-100	Vulcan	N7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	148 2
1000	Andhra Valley	1640 0
10	Ajmer	10 10
60	Bombay Tram	147 13
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	164 6
1000	Tata Power	1538 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	766 12

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	32 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	626 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	154 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Bellapur Sugar	343 14
150	Bombay Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	415 0
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	139 6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 14
100	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 2
160	Indian Radio Ord.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	13 13
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1382 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	282 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83 12
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 2
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1435 0
5	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	182 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c Vishnu	647 8

BIG WORLD DEMAND FOR U. S. COTTON

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co. in their report dated London Nov. 11 state:—

Owing to the big world demand for American cotton we can now calculate that well over half of the present crop has been sold or hedged, and commitments due during the next 90 days will result in fairly well clearing the South of available Cotton of contract grade and staple.

We seem working up to a very strong position in New York, and later on it seems indicated that prices must reach a level to bring out Government holdings.

World consumption of Cotton promises well and this season American cotton so far seems regaining its former porportion of world consumption, and as it takes a good deal of persuasion to cause spinners to alter their machinery, we can hope this feature will continue.

At present a very big acreage for the next East Indian crop is indicated, and a large coming yield is already suggested. It seems early yet to estimate the crop, as though "Man proposes" "God disposes". Yet on the theory that Indian Cotton must seek a competitive price compared to American, the purchase of May delivery in New York against sales of "Broach" in Bombay at current rates may prove very profitable, for we do expect a very strong position later in New York.

Our broad view continues unaltered and no decline of moment in values looks probable, and if the supply and demand situation develop as we expect there are great possibilities of much higher values than those now ruling.

America report trade prospects continue to improve. Demand for Cotton from world consumers continues large and the peak of the season's hedging is over. Near options are in demand, being under Southern quotations for Contract Cotton and distant months being used for hedging purposes. A large short interest in distant option on the New York market has been created, which may cause very tight conditions later.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 223/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.35 Rs. 51 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 12.

On Monday American Cotton Exchanges were closed. The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 6.32. There was Bombay and Continental buying and speculative support on the presumption that the present crop is inadequate. The strength Egyptian also contributed to the steadiness In the afternoon there was trade calling and further speculative support against hedge-selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.62d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 6 points At the close January was quoted 5.64. March 5.61 and May 5.59.

Egyptian Cotton ring was again firm with an active demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points with spot cotton 11 points at 9.73. Uppers futures closed 14 to 12 points higher with spot cotton 16 points up at 7.52d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was strong with heavy buying. Sakels futures recorded a rise of 43 to 33 points and Ashmouni futures closed 27 to 30 points.

UNTENDERABLE COTTON.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"It appears that the Supreme Court's decision on the Processing Tax is not likely to be out before the New Year. Again the Government Pool has been transferring its December holdings to next October, and there were considerable sales by the Co-operative brokers, as well as hedge-selling by Spot Houses, while last week's cloth sale in America were disappointing. On the other hand the spot demand in the Belt continues good, and the basis has been stiffening again, while exports would be still heavier if more freight were available. Attention is now being drawn to the fact that the percentage of untenderable cotton in the crop to date is unusually high. This accounts to some extent for the comparative strength of the near positions in Liverpool."

RISE TO CONTINUE.

Messrs. M. & S. Stern state:—

The Liverpool market was active and strong on general buying and the strength of Egyptians.

Though the Bureau shewed a reduction of only 323,000 bales from the previous estimate, the opinion is gaining ground that the ultimate yield will not be more than 11 million bales and there are definite signs of more speculative activity in the markets.

For the time being, we look for a continuance of the upward trend and continue to advise purchases.

Wheat.—The following cable is to hand from our Head Office:—

"Liverpool wheat—do not look for much movement for the time being.

Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run and recommend buying on declines."

The Liverpool market opened a shade easier in sympathy with advices abroad but values later improved owing to a slight decrease in local stocks and smaller world shipments to Europe but the market is apathetic owing to lack of demand.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool March highest 6.36 plus 08 Lowest 6.33 plus 05

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cold, wet weather in West. Hedging light. Good trade offtake. Trend still looks upward.

Liverpool: General buying. Contracts scarce. Think higher wit. reactions.

Liverpool: Egyptian Liverpool: Speculators are more inclined to buy. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance. Offerings very limited in Alexandria cotton market

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Estimate September consumption American 18,27,000, all 4,117,000; world Stock September 30, American 15,041,000, all 34,596,000. America: Cloths slow, mill activity recedes slightly. England: Demand quieter. France and Germany: Little changed. Italy: Activity sagging. Japan: Sales much below production.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Jan./Feb sellers 26/4-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels Nov sellers 27/7-1/2.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Nov. sellers 28/9.

SEEDS.

London, November 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Nov sellers £10-1-3.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers 112-8-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec sellers 112-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec sellers 113-17-0.

Castor seeds Foreign Full c.i.f. ton, Nov/Dec. sellers 113-12-6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 12

3 per cent	1951/54 99/4
3 per cent	1941 103
3 1/2 per cent	G P N 94/8
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 104/6
4 per cent	1943 107/10
4 per cent	1960/70 109/4
4 1/2 per cent	1950/60 114/8
5 per cent	1939/44 109/4
5 per cent	1940/43 110 6
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/14

TAX-FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 119
4 per cent	1958/68 Mysore 108/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent	B P T 1974 104
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent	M Deb 1939 113
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent	K P T 1936 127
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/2 and ruled quiet after touching Rs. 94/9

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 9th November 9,741 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 163,982 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 119,026 bales

Increase 44,956 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 11.

November	.. ..	6.44+08
December	.. ..	6.40+07
January	.. ..	6.37+08
February	.. ..	6.36+08
March	.. ..	6.35+07
April	.. ..	6.34+07
May	.. ..	6.33+07
June	.. ..	6.31+07
July	.. ..	6.30+07
August	.. ..	6.24+07
September	.. ..	6.18+08
October	.. ..	6.13+09
November	.. ..	6.08+08
Middling Spot	..	6.62+07

To-day's 10-12- A M. Quotations

January	.. .. ..	6.35
March	.. .. ..	6.34

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 11.

F. G. F. SKELLARICS:

November 1935	.. ..	9.26
January 1936	.. ..	8.96
March 1936	.. ..	8.81
May 1936	.. ..	8.74
July 1936	.. ..	8.66
October 1936	.. ..	8.58
November 1936	.. ..	8.53
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	9.73

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 11.

Broach—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.98
Fine (Good Staple	..	6.07
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	6.22
Comra—		
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.90
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	..	6.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple	..	6.20
Bengal—		
Good	.. .. ..	4.58
Fully Good	.. .. ..	4.68
Fine	.. .. ..	4.80
Scinde—		
Fully Good	.. ..	4.68
Fine	.. .. ..	4.80
Superfine	.. .. ..	4.92

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 11.

Market Steady.

Spot	.. .. ..	29-5/16
Forward	.. .. ..	29-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. 47-1-4-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 13/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/4 per cent. to 2 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London November 11

	£
Rupee Paper 2-1/2 per cent...	69
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	£5
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	84-3/4
Conversion Loan 2-1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	116-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	115
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-1/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank London Reg.	103-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10

LINSEED OILS.

London, November 11.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Nov./Dec. sellers 24/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan/April sellers 24/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed per lb.: 6.1/2 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 12

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 4 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK

B C Rate T T 272

Banks selling T T 270

Banks buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 95

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 82

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London closed 11th instant

Hongkong/London 1/4 3/4 12th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 12th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 12th instant

Java/London 7.21 12th instant

London/Paris 74.75 11th instant

London/Belgium 29.13 1/2 11th instant

London/Switzerland 15.14 11th instant

London/Italy 60.71 11th instant

London/Berlin 12.24 11th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant

London/New York 4.92 9/16 11th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-1-4 1/2 9th instant £7-1-4 1/2 11th instant

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 9th instant 29 5/16 11th instant

Silver London Forward 29 1/8 9th instant 29 3/16 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 9th instant 65 5/8 11th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 9th instant 5/8 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 9th instant 13/16 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 11

3 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 85
3 1/2 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 96
3 1/2 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105
4 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 113 1/2
5 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 7/8
3 per cent	Indian Sterling Loan New 1/4 prem
2 1/2 per cent	British Consols 84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	Conversion 106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	War Loan 104 5/8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 12

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 16 9
London Tin Corporation	0 8 1½
Turner and Newall	2 19 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 19 0
Attock Oil	1 2 3
Associated Portland Cement	3 4 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 2 6
Goregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 6 3
Beira Railways	1 0 6
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 14 6
Marconi International Marine	1 17 0
Callendar's Cable and Constn	3 16 3
General Electric Ord	3 6 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 6 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 6
International Rlys of C America	dol 2.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 9
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 3 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 9.91 p.c. p.a

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 11

T T London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.92-9/16
Paris	74.75
Berlin	12.24
Madrid	26.07
Amsterdam	7.24-3/4
Brussels	29.12 1/2
Milan	60.71
Berne	15.14
Prague	119.12

LONDON METALS.

London, November 11.

	£
Copper Brazers	49-1/8
Yellow Metal	41-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-7/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	228-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 12

Following a rise of 8 points in Liverpool cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 223 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling pressure and some professional operators were unloading which depressed prices to Rs. 222/4.

Yesterday the Indore operator was a large buyer against option business and the demand met with heavy realising. In view of recent rapid rise there is less disposition to buy and local operators are awaiting reaction. The Processing Tax case will be heard next month and this feature will arrest the attention of traders. We look for higher prices in the long run but think it safe buy only on declines.

Later on there was professional short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 223/12. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and with long liquidation prices of the local market declined to Rs. 222/4. Later prices rose to Rs. 224/8 despite Liverpool 4 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	224 0 0
Oomra D/J.	206 12 0
Oomra March	204 0 0
Bengal D/J.	153 0 0
Bengal March	155 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	173
Bengal Fine	...	171
C. P. 1 Fine	223/225	...
C. P. 2 Fine	216/218	...
Berar Fine	215/217	...
Khandesh Fine	210/213	...
Burwah Sanavad	213/215	...
Broach Fine	237/242	...
Punjab/American	222/227	...
Sindh/American	...	250/252
Cambodia	292/297	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	257/262	...
Compta Good	267/272	...
Westerns	247/252	...
Kampala	362/364	...
Busoga	360	...
Jinja	350	...
New Manza	332	...

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Bengal S. Fine Nov. plus Rs. 15. Bengal Fine Nov. plus Rs. 11, Dec. plus Rs. 7, C P. No. 1 Nov. plus Rs. 23, Dec. plus Rs. 18, C. P. No. 2 Nov. plus Rs. 22, Dec plus Rs. 15, Arvi Nov. plus Rs. 22, Dec. plus Rs. 15, Berar Nov. plus Rs. 17, Dec. plus Rs. 9 Khandesh Nov. plus Rs. 13, Dec. plus Rs. 5. Mathia less Rs. 8, Broach Feb. plus Rs. 15, Sindh American Nov. plus Rs. 25, Punjab American Rs. 32.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	159	8,158
Central India	139	14,342
Barsi and Nagar	332	7,282
Hyderabad-Gaorani	147	1,464
Berar	313	6,234
Central Provinces	187	3,418
Total Oomras	1,277	40,898
Dholera	30	6,85[illegible]
N.-W. Provinces	99	7,949
Rajputana	652	15,670
Sind-Punjab	1,384	29,0[illegible]
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	...	3,440
Westerns-Northerns	292	5,592
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	4,4[illegible]2
Persian	...	5
American	...	2 913
Egyptian and African	183	47,8[illegible]4
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts	...	293
Total	4,002	167,984

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,441	55,706
Japan and China	1,256	127,020
Coast Ports	15	4,545
Up-country by Rail	..	31,923
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,596
Total	2,712	235,790

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,111
Linseed	1,498
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	83
Gingellyseed	518
Poppyseed	93
Groundnuts	11,611
Castorseed	1,782
Rice	11,689
Myrabollams	661
Cottonseed	2,031
Gram	1,287
Joowar	2,452
Bajree	829
	Tons.
Coal	1,443

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-11-35	3760000	2491000
Receipts Yesterday 11-11-35	73000	29000
Exports to date 11-11-35	1691000	1360000
Stock at Ports 8-11-35	2916000	3135000
Stock Interior Towns 8-11-35	287000	191900
Stock at Liverpool 8-11-35	493000	937000
Visible Supply 8-11-35	7629000	8758000
Quantity in sight 8-11-35	6712000	4269000
Quantity out of sight 8-11-35	3430000	2754000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 12

The local silver market was quiet today owing to absence of buyers. The gold market was quietly steady. China advices were quiet with T T on London 1-2 7/16. The market looks like fluctuating within a narrow limit.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 15 0
Kartak delivery	34 15 0
Magsar delivery	34 14 9
Ready silver	66 9 0
Kartak delivery	66 9 0
Magsar delivery	66 12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 11

Broach A/M 1936 opening 222 1/4; highest 224; lowest 222; closing 223 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 205; highest 206 1/2; lowest 205; closing 206 1/2

Oomra March opening 202 1/2; highest 203 1/2; lowest 202 1/2; closing 203 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 155 1/4; highest 156 1/2; lowest 155 1/4; closing 156 1/2

Bengal March opening 155 1/2; highest 156; lowest 155; closing 156

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 5

MADRAS COTTON CROP

Satisfactory Progress

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

In the Central districts and the South the sowings of cotton are still in progress in parts. The area under the crop is expected to be normal or slightly above normal.

In the Deccan, the sowings of hingari or late cotton have concluded and the area is expected to be above normal. The condition of the crop is satisfactory. The yield from munnari or early cotton in parts of the Deccan is expected to be normal or slightly above normal.

The local cotton trade is not generally active at this time of the year. The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of October 1935 was Rs. 19-7-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 23-7-0 for red northerns, Rs. 24-14-0 for white northerns, Rs. 18-2-0 for (early crop) westerns Rs. 26-4 for Cambodis Rs. 26-14-0 for Coimbatore Karunnanni Rs. 26-1 for Tinnevelly Karunnanni Rs. 24-7-0 for Tinnevellies, and Rs. 24-8-0 for nadam. When compared with the prices in the previous month these prices reveal a rise of 1 to 3 per cent in the case of northerns, cambodia, Karunnanni and Tinnevellies and 10 per cent in the case of Cocanadas and a fall of 2 per cent in the case of westerns. The price of nadam remained stationary.—A.P.

BURMA CORPORATION

Bawdin Mine: The General Manager reports the following developments:—

Shan Lode, No. 7 Level, has been crosscut West at 487 feet North exposing 8 3/4 feet of ore assaying Silver per ton 15.1 ozs.; Lead 8.8 per cent; Zinc 23.6 per cent.

Burman Lode, No. 7 Level, has been crosscut West at 487 feet North exposing 6 3/4 feet of ore, assaying Silver per ton 3.1 ozs.; Lead 17.6 per cent; Zinc 2.4 per cent and 5½ feet assaying Silver per ton 1.8 ozs.; 1.5 per cent Zinc 0.5 per cent; Copper 7.59 per cent.

Meingtha Lode, No. 10 Level, has been crosscut East at 3,250 feet South exposing 10 feet of ore, assaying Silver per ton 1.7 ozs.; Lead nil; Zinc trace; Copper 3.97 per cent; Nickel 0.23 per cent Cobalt 0.09 per cent.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Nov 12

London market—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-3-9

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-6-3

Standard Copper 3 months £35-11-3

Electrolytic copper £39-12-6

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-12-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 37-12-0

Tone: Steady

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov 12

Java ready 13-13-0

Oct shipment 4-2-0

N D shipment 4-3-0

J M shipment 4-6-0

Kesar ready 14-9-0

Saraya ready 14-5-0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/0/9; Highest Rs. 7/1/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/0/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/0/10 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/1/3; Lowest Rs. 7/0/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/1/3

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/3/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/2/9; Closing Rs. 3/3

A severe fog interrupted road and rail communications in parts of Yorkshire and the Midland Counties and Gloucestershire and Somerset on Monday. The Thames Valley was also affected in the earlier part of the day and visibility on arterial roads near London was less than five yards in places.

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J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1935

Calcutta Excise Case Accused Refuse To Be Photographed

Judge Directs Them To Show Cause Why Bail Amount Should Not Be Enhanced

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Mr. T. H. Ellis, Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, has discharged the rule obtained by S. Ezekiel, J. E. Gubbay and R. E. Thebith, who were arrested following the recent excise raid at 52, Gariahat Road, in connexion with an order passed the Police Magistrate of Alipore directing them to appear at the Excise Barracks for the purpose of their photographs and measurements, says "The Statesman."

As the assurances given by them at the time their amount of bail had been reduced (by the Vacation Judge) had not been fulfilled, Mr. Ellis directed them to show cause why the amount of their bail should not again be enhanced.

Mr. S. C. Roy Chaudhuri, on behalf of the Excise Department, submitted that the accused gave an undertaking that they would appear whenever called upon before the investigating officer to assist in the investigation.

It now appeared that they were not going to abide by that undertaking. It was not suggested that the photographs and measurements were not required for the purpose of investigation. It was argued that no materials had been placed before the magistrate to justify his order. The law required that the magistrate should be satisfied that the photographs and measurements were necessary for the purpose of investigation. If the Crown had to mention the grounds in their petition, the whole purpose of the investigation would be frustrated.

The Excise Prosecutor satisfied the magistrate about the necessity of the photographs and measurements. The magistrate was satisfied and that was what the law required.

Mr. Ellis: Did they give any undertaking in writing?—Yes.

"REASONABLE LATITUDE."

Mr. Chaudhuri maintained that section 5 of the Identification of Prisoners Act applied to investigations under the Excise Act. He informed the judge that, for the present, only photographs would do for the purpose of investigation.

Mr. C. C. Biswas submitted that because the accused undertook to appear before the investigating officer, that meant that they would submit to all legal methods. As the investigations were being carried on under the Bengal Excise Act and not under the Criminal Procedure Code, section 5 of the Identification of Prisoners Act did not apply. Besides, no reasons were given as to why the photographs were required.

The judge remarked that reasonable latitude should be given to the investigating officer and it could not be expected that the petition should mention that the photographs should be shown to such and such persons.

In discharging the rule, the judge observed that he saw no reason why section 5 did not apply to this case. The law required that the magistrate should be "satisfied" of the expediency of the application and did not, for various reasons, require him to state the grounds of his satisfaction. The petitioners obtained a reduction of their bail on an undertaking to assist the Excise authorities in their investigation. Their first call was met with a refusal and the matter brought to an appellate court.

The petitioners were directed to show cause why the amount of their bail should not be enhanced.

The Reception Committee of the Second Session of the Marathi Literary Conference gave a Tea Party to the Delegates of the Conference on Sunday in the compound of the King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

Lakh Of Surplus For Hyderabad Corporation

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A surplus of nearly one lakh of rupees is revealed in the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for 1342 Fasli just issued to the press. The population of the city was 2,90,397 showing an increase of 15,945 during the last decade.

The income of the Municipality was Rs. 11,60.229 and the expenditure Rs. 10,78,842. A Commission was appointed to enquire in the details of a property tax, and it suggested on enhancement in taxation.

On the whole, the health of the city was satisfactory. The births numbered 4,916 and the deaths 5,103. There were 2,540 deaths in excess of the figures for the previous year (1341 F), due to the prevalence of plague.

The General Committee met on 25 occasions and passed 482 resolutions.

T. B. Sanatorium For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

(HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A wide scheme to combat tuberculosis disease including an up-to-date Sanatorium near Vicarabad to accommodate 120 patients and the organisation of two tuberculosis clinics and domiciliary visits in Hyderabad City, was submitted to the Government by the Health Department.

The acquisition of the Damagundam site measuring 403.72 acres near Vicarabad has already been ordered by the Government. The estimate of the building for the sanatorium is about Rs. 8,35,000; and that under the heads of recurring and non-recurring expenditure for 120 beds, will be Rs. 92,896 and Rs. 99,760. The provision of X-ray, violet ray and electric therapy will cost Rs. 25 000 and the hospital equipment will entail a further sum of Rs. 35,000.

Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, Minister, spent a busy day at Jandiala, an important town in Amritsar District, and was presented with a civic address.—A. P.

ARMISTICE DAY AT HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was celebrated this morning when a two minutes silence was observed accompanied by the suspense of traffic in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Special thanksgiving Recollection and Remembrance service was conducted at the St. George Church. The British Resident at Hyderabad, Civil and Military officers were present. After the close of the service collections were made for the service Association. At the Secunderabad cenotaph wreaths were laid on behalf of officers in memory of the dead during the great war.

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

In observance of the Armistice Day wreaths were offered at the Maidan cenotaph, the College Square Bengalee War memorial, the Laskar memorial at Kidderpore and the memorial at Howrah as a mark of respect to those who laid their lives during the Great European War.

The function at College Square was attended by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and a large number of officials and non-officials.

Prayers also were offered by the members of the Bengalee Ex-Service Association after which the members of the University Training Corps presented a Guard of Honour.

Two minutes' silence was observed throughout the city.—United Press.

Railway Union To Publish Official Organ

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The G. I. P. Rly., Labour Union has decided to publish an official organ of the Union. It will be called "The Voice Of Railwayman" and will be a fortnightly paper. It will be published under the Editorship of Com., V. B. Purandare, at 430 Somwar, Poona Branch of the Labour Union.

FRONTIER PARLIAMENTARY BOARD FORMED

Protest Against Franchise Committee Proposals

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

The Frontier Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of 43 members met for the first time at Utmanzai on Dr. Khan Sahib's invitation. Pir Shahanshah of Kohat presided. Messrs. Mohamad Ramzan, Pleader, Dera Ismail Khan and Arbab Abdul Ghaffur of Tahkal were unanimously elected, President and General Secretary, respectively. Six members of the Working Committee including Dr. Khan Sahib were also elected.

The main object of the Board, says the General Secretary in a statement, is to capture the Legislatures and local bodies in the Frontier.

A resolution was passed protesting against the formation of constituencies by the Provincial Franchise Committee which the Board considers greatly detrimental to the best interests of its candidates and highly beneficial for pro-Government candidates.—A. P.

UNFOUNDED

SHEIKHPURA, Nov. 12.

The report of arrest at Nankana Sahib of Pathans dressed as Akali Sikhs and recovery of twelve bombs from their possession is unfounded.

The Superintendent of Police has denied the correctness of the report.—A. P.

Hyderabad R. M. S. Conference

SECUNDERABAD Dn. (By Mail)

Presiding at the annual conference of Hyderabad Branch of All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, which was held this morning, Mr. V. V. Giri, in the course of his speech, explained the action taken by the All-India Union on the recommendations of the Pasricha Committee Report, and the impending discussions with the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

He was glad that the Postal Revenues were fulfilling revenue estimates and hoped this would pave the way for improvement. He congratulated the Hyderabad Branch on having one Union common for both the subordinates and the Postmen. He described the efforts made in the Assembly for improving their conditions and appealed for unity and increase of membership.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Dn.)—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was here in connection with a civil case donated a sum of Rs. 200 to the Hyderabad Bar Association in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Nizam.

PT. MALAVIYA VINDICATED

Gandhiji Refutes Grave Allegations Made By Lucknow Paper

LAHORE, November 11.

Mr. A. S. Satyarti, General Secretary, Punjab Congress Nationalist Party, has received the following letter from Mahatma Gandhi in reply to his letter written recently under instructions from Pundit Malaviya.

Mr. Satyarti's letter enclosed a cutting in original from "Bande Mataram", Lahore, of the 10th October, 1935, along with its English translation published during the recent Assembly elections maligning Pundit Malaviya on the basis of his alleged application to the British Government for the Communal Award and accusing him for the formation of the Nationalist Party to destroy the Congress, and dubbing him as a traitor.

Mahatmaji's Letter

WARDHA, November 5.

Dear Friend,

If you have given me the correct translation of the Urdu cutting you have sent me and if it is from "Bande Mataram", it is a regrettable departure from the high tradition which I have known that paper to possess. So far as I can see you have not sent me a copy of the letter said to have been written by me on the Congress election.

Malaviyaji occupies an unrivalled position in the country and in the Congress. He at least should be above aspersions. If your translation is correct, the writer of the paragraph in his zeal to vilify Malaviyaji has not had strict regard for truth. Malaviyaji never applied for the Communal Award.

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON HINDI

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

The first weekly meeting of the Hindustani Sahitya Sangha was held yesterday when 30 members were enrolled. After Mr. Saldhana of Punjab had given a short discourse on the national language of India, Mr. Kureshi, proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. Indulal Yagnik, recording an emphatic protest against the circular issued by the Government of No.W.F. Province, banning Hindi and Gurumukhi languages from the grant-in-aid primary schools after a period of five years.

The resolution further requested all lovers of the Hindustani language and all institutions striving for the propagation of the national language to join in a concentrated agitation for the withdrawal of the circular.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next meeting of the Sangha will discuss the adoption of Hindi as a compulsory subject in primary schools all over India.—United Press.

STOP THESE COMMUNAL PARTIES IN SIND

Karachi Congressmen Appeal To Rajen Babu To Settle Shahidgunj Dispute

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Karachi District Congress Committee at its meeting presided over by Mr. R. K. Sidhva, discussed the situation created by the formation of political parties in Sind on communal basis and passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee views with great concern the attempt being made by both Hindus and Muslims in Sind to organise parties on communal lines and strongly condemns those who are taking initiative in such purposes. This Committee is of opinion that such attempts must be immediately stopped and appeals to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to be up and doing to remove the growing tendency by a vigorous propaganda against this decision."

"The Committee also resolved that the president of the Committee should write to the President of the Congress to intervene in the Punjab communal tension created on account of the Sahidgunj Mosque dispute. The Committee feel that the Congress representing as it does non-communal view, cannot allow such intercommunal boycott to be continued indefinitely and therefore requests the Working Committee of the Congress to intervene with the object of bringing about harmonious relations between the two communities.—A.P.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. N. M. A. Sidiki, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in Sind, is contemplating the erection of a broadcasting station in Karachi. His object is to set up a central broadcasting station at Karachi and provide about 200 mofussil stations in Sind through the medium of which lectures by leading co-operators and others will be broadcast.

The cost of this scheme will be about Rs. 75,000 and he has been promised funds by various co-operative banks and societies from their reserve funds. Mr. Sidiki hopes to collect the required amount shortly when he intends to form a Sind Co-operative Uplift Board and will entrust the entire work to a non-official body.—A.P.

Italy Will Suffer Defeat For Lack Of Water

WAHIB PASHA'S FORECAST

ABYSSINIAN TACTICS

Awaiting Opportunity For Knock-out Blow To Enemy

In an interview to Mr. Lawrence Stallings published in "Az Est," Budapest, Wehib Pasha, the chief military adviser of the Abyssinian army gives important precisions of technical character:—

According to him only an expeditionary British force of 250,000 men could have any serious chance of conquering a country like Abyssinia.

The Italians even if they numbered 500,000 would not be able to do so. The main reason of this is that while English would first construct the water ducts wherever they are necessary, the Italians still send for their water from their colonies which is a very great handicap.

At the question of the journalist as to whether an enterprise like that, would not, by its very nature, be costly, Wehib Pasha replied: "You are perfectly right and that is exactly why I affirm that only England would ever be able to conquer Abyssinia. Only the Englishmen can have such patience, and such amount of money for investment."

The Italians may succeed in conquering the country by storm, but shall in the end be vanquished for lack of water.

Asked as to the military value of the Italian soldier, he declared that he did not under estimate it and that, in fact, he had remained an admirer of it for the last many years.

Nevertheless in the mountains of Abyssinia the invading army would be obliged to abandon its habitual tactics and have recourse to guerilla warfare alone such as is practiced to-day by the indigenous soldiers.

As regards the use of gas by Italy, Wehib Pasha declared that although it would be a powerful weapon, the territory of Abyssinia was so immense that regular application of gas would mean too much expense for the Italian army. "International Information Service."

Italy Becomes Cognisant Of Coming Difficulties

That the Italian journals are already preparing the public for any eventual defeat, may be revealed from the following extract taken from, "Il Popolo d'Italia," Milan:—

"In order to appreciate at its just value the enormous difficulties of the ground, which in this conflict is an accomplice of our enemy, it would be wise to know that the mountainous regions in Abyssinia are characterised by alternation of peaks reaching some-times to 3,000 metres of altitude, as also by deep ravines like that of Adowa, constituting depressions ranging about 1000 metres from the sea level.

A simple platoon of Ethiopian soldiers may stop the advance of a number of Italian regiments from a protected height and may compel an army to retreat in order to avoid unnecessary loss. Besides, every detachment of our troops can only advance under exceptional security."—International."

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN MUST GO

Madras Governor's Appeal To Strengthen Public Opinion

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The Governor of Madras in opening the regional conference, on traffic in women and children at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, this evening said:—"The importance of this Conference seems to me to be two-fold. On the one hand it is preliminary to a conference which it is proposed to hold next year at Singapore under the auspices of the League of Nations. As such it is an opportunity for sharing and combining the wisdom and experience that have been gained during recent years in the fight against immoral traffic in Madras and several of our mufussil municipalities. It is your task to crystallize that experience into the form of resolutions which will, I hope, both serve towards bringing about an immediate practical advance in the work being done here and also form a valuable basis for the discussions which this province will contribute to the Conference next year."

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The Governor deplored that the public at large had not yet awakened to a sense of their own personal responsibility in this matter. They had not yet realised that the problem was one which could not be solved merely by official enforcement of an act of the legislature. What was wanted was strength of public opinion that would make the very existence of legislation unnecessary and would itself supply the funds and workers required for saving fallen woman and children.

MAGNITUDE OF EVIL.

The Governor continuing said that the magnitude of the evil was hardly realised by the public. Reliable figures placed the number of known brothels in Madras City alone at over 600. More sinister still were the figures given by hospitals which stated that an alarming proportion of those who came for treatment were infected with some form of venereal disease. The danger to public health and to the efficiency of the community which followed this traffic was a matter which deserved the attention of the community.

"What is the sense of spending public money raised by ever-increasing taxes and rates in order to provide hospitals for the sick, if we allow one of the most potent and sinister causes of disease to flourish unchecked in our midst.

The Lord Bishop of Madras presided. The conference passed a number of resolutions approved by the subjects committee which had met in the morning at the Servants of India Society Hall. Over 120 delegates including ladies attended.—A. P.

Village Industries In Sind

KARACHI, Nov. 10

A meeting of workers interested in village Industries was held yesterday at Karachi and committees were appointed to deal with production propaganda and sale. Samples of pure Sind Honey prepared in Sind, were shown to those present and it is understood that honey, reed furniture, carpets and lacquer work will form the main items in the programme of organising sale of various articles in Karachi. A show room will be opened in Elphinstone street to start with and the articles will also be available at khadi bhandars and at shops of some leading merchants.—A. P.

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